

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMPROVING SUBCONTRACTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, in a period of stringent budget constraints, it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to constantly search for new and innovative ways to expand competition at all levels in the procurement process. Given the sorry history of cost overruns by major defense contractors, I believe that there is no better way to introduce more competition into the acquisition system than by introducing the acquisition system to our Nation's small businesses. And to do just that, we need a vigorous subcontracting program.

According to the Small Business Administration's annual report, in fiscal year 1987 small businesses subcontractors received \$26 billion, or 41 percent of the \$63.4 billion available in subcontract awards. As this figure indicates, the subcontractors program is of immense significance, involving the distribution of billions of taxpayers' dollars.

For that reason, the House Small Business Committee continually has pursued efforts to increase subcontractings with small and small disadvantaged business. It was this committee, in 1978, that first proposed individual subcontracting plans, which is part of Public Law 95-507. Under section 211 of that law—section 8(d) of the Small Business Act—small businesses and small disadvantaged businesses must be afforded the maximum practicable opportunity to participate as subcontractors and suppliers to firms awarded contracts by the Federal Government. To implement this policy, all Federal contracts exceeding \$500,000—\$1 million, for construction—must contain a subcontracting plan for small and small disadvantaged business if the award is made to other than a small business; the contract has subcontracting possibilities; and performance is to take place in the United States and the services called for under the contract are not purely personal in nature.

Unfortunately, over the past 12 years, this subcontracting program has not worked as intended. Non-compliance has been a continuing, serious problem, as the General Accounting Office pointed out in a report issued last year on the subcontracting programs at the department of Navy, the General Services Administration, and the Department of Energy.

That is why, as chairman of the House Small Business Committee, I believe that now might be the time to take a look at a new approach to improve our subcontracting plans, one which might enhance the opportunities for small- and small-disadvantaged businesses in subcontracts by allowing the negotiation of companywide or divisionwide goals. In order

to determine whether this innovative concept will produce these benefits, I am introducing today a bill which calls for a 3-year test program beginning in fiscal year 1991 at the Department of Defense that would permit the negotiation of subcontracting plans on a companywide or divisionwide basis. This program will be developed in consultation with the Small Business Administration and be limited to one contracting activity in each component of the Department of Defense.

While this test program is limited in scope and duration, I believe that in many cases such subcontracting plans may be more advantageous to both the Government and industry. It is anticipated that authorizing the negotiation of companywide subcontracting plans will increase subcontracting with small businesses and small disadvantaged businesses by firms holding multiple contracts with the Government. Such plans also should encourage firms to seek small business and small disadvantaged business participation in contracts that support the overall corporate or divisional operation, not just those directly related to the performance of a particular contract. This change to the small business act should result in a broader range of business opportunities for smaller firms that may not be available on an individual contract basis.

The use of companywide or divisionwide plans also should reduce the paperwork burdens associated with reporting on a contract by contract basis, thereby streamlining the acquisition process. Also, there should be little confusion as to who actually is responsible for monitoring compliance since the bill mandates the designation of a single Federal official to administer and enforce the subcontracting plans.

One reason why the committee has in the past resisted the idea of companywide goals is the fear that prime contractors could, and perhaps would, concentrate all their small business contracts in narrow areas such as janitorial services in order to meet the overall goals, but thereby reduce broader opportunities for subcontracts in high-tech or manufacturing sectors. That is why I have taken steps in my bill to ensure that this does not become an issue. The bill requires that prime contractors negotiate plans which include specific goals and timetables for the awarding of subcontracts in areas where small and small disadvantaged businesses have not traditionally been involved. This is most important.

Finally, I want to make clear to small and small disadvantaged businesses which currently rely on Government subcontracts that I believe that this new test approach should increase the role of small and small disadvantaged businesses. Opportunities should be gained, not lost. If for any reason the demonstration does not turn out as intended, and if there should be any overall loss in small business subcontracting opportunities, the program will be terminated.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR SMALL AND SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be known as the "Small and Small Disadvantaged Business Subcontracting Demonstration Program Act of 1989."

SEC. 2. NEGOTIATION OF COMPREHENSIVE SMALL AND SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLANS

Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(12) (A) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—(i) The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Agency, shall establish a demonstration program under which one contracting activity in each military department and Defense Agency is authorized to undertake one or more demonstration projects to determine whether the negotiation and administration of comprehensive small and small disadvantaged business subcontracting plans will result in simplified administration of the small and small disadvantaged business subcontracting opportunities provided for small and small disadvantaged business concerns under Department of Defense contracts.

(ii) In developing the demonstration program, the Secretary of Defense shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the demonstration program.

(B) COMPREHENSIVE SMALL AND SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING PLAN.—(i) In a demonstration project under the demonstration program, the Secretary of a military department or head of a Defense Agency shall negotiate a comprehensive subcontracting plan with a Department of Defense contractor described in paragraph (iii).

(ii) The comprehensive subcontracting plan shall provide for small business concerns to participate as subcontractors in the contracts awarded by the Secretary or agency head to the contractor (or any division or operating element of the contractor) to which the subcontracting plan applies; and shall apply to the entire business organization of the contractor or to one or more of the contractor's divisions or operating elements, as specified in the subcontracting plan.

(iii) A Department of Defense contractor referred to in paragraph (i) is, with respect to a comprehensive subcontracting plan, a business concern that—

(A) during the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1989—

(i) pursuant to at least five Department of Defense contracts, furnished supplies or services (including professional services) to the Department of Defense, engaged in research and development for the Department, or performed construction for the Department; and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

(ii) was paid \$25,000,000 or more for such contract activities; and

(B) during the fiscal year in which the comprehensive subcontracting plan is negotiated, is voluntarily participating in an annual company-wide plan under the authority of Office of Federal Procurement Policy Letter 80-2 or any subsequent policy on the same subject issued by Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

(C) **WAIVER OF CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS ACT SUBCONTRACTING PLAN REQUIREMENTS.**—A Department of Defense contractor is not required to negotiate or submit a subcontracting plan under paragraph (4) or (5) of section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) with respect to a Department of Defense contract if—

(i) the contractor has negotiated a comprehensive subcontracting plan under the demonstration program that includes the matters specified in section 8(d)(6) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(6));

(ii) the contractor has negotiated a comprehensive subcontracting plan which includes specific goals and timetables for awarding small and small disadvantaged subcontractors with work in which such subcontractors have not traditionally been involved;

(iii) such matters have been determined acceptable by the Secretary of the military department or head of a Defense Agency negotiating such comprehensive subcontracting plan;

(iv) the Secretary has designated a single federal official to administer and enforce the subcontracting plan; and

(v) the comprehensive subcontracting plan applies to the contract.

(D) **DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM PERIOD.**—The demonstration program authorized by paragraph (A) shall begin on October 1, 1990 and shall terminate on September 30, 1993.

(E) **REPORT.**—(i) Not later than March 1, 1994, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report on the results of the test program to the Committees on Armed Services and on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(ii) Before submitting such report to the committees referred to in paragraph (i), the Secretary shall transmit the proposed report to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. The report submitted to the committees shall include any comments and recommendations relating to the report that are transmitted to the Secretary by the Administrator before the date specified in such paragraph.

(F) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section ((8)(d)(12)):

(i) The term "small business concern" shall have the same meaning as is provided in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)), and includes a small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

(ii) The term "small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals" shall have the same meaning as is provided in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).

HONORING THE JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP.

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an organization that has done more than any other group to build a sense of community in the Jackson Heights area. That organization is the Jackson Heights Community Development Corp., which will hold a 10th Anniversary Dinner Dance Fundraiser on October 28 at the Marine Air Terminal at La Guardia Airport.

The Jackson Heights Community Development Corp. has truly lived up to its name by working strenuously to improve many different facets of the neighborhood. It has developed a number of programs to resolve housing disputes, counsel youth, and promote business investment in Jackson Heights. Through its housing program, the corporation has acted as an ombudsman, providing free assistance to tenants, landlords, small homeowners, and the elderly.

This group has distinguished itself most notably through its service to the youth in Jackson Heights. Volunteers tutor students twice a week in remedial reading, math, and English as a second language in after school centers. The development corporation is particularly proud of its more creative programs, such as its classes in dance, journalism, graphic arts, and photography. It has also encouraged students to apply their creative talents to produce their own publications and murals, which now hang in the auditoriums of their schools.

In addition to the Community Development Corp. significant efforts in the areas of housing and education, it has made huge strides in the last decade in its promotion of business in Jackson Heights. At present the development corporation assists local merchants by offering advice and pamphlets to help them improve their businesses. Sometime in the near future, the development corporation will publish an exciting new dining guide which will market the wide variety of restaurants that exist in the Jackson Heights area.

In the decade that the Jackson Heights Community Development Corp. has been in existence, it has grown to become a governing board of 11 with 4 active officers, made up of a cross section of Jackson Heights society. In that time, notable contributions have been made by a number of individuals, especially its present president, Malcolm Press, the Reverend Austin Armitstead, an incorporating member, and Vera Corrado, an extremely active board member and a primary organizer of the 10th anniversary dinner.

In an era when neglect and violence appear to have stripped the inhabitants of our Nation's urban centers of any hope of realizing the American dream, it gives me great pleasure to witness a group like the Jackson Heights Community Development Corp. restore the dream to its community. Let me once again congratulate the Jackson Heights Community Development Corp. and its officers

on its "decade of service to its neighborhood" and may I express my sincere hope that it continues to serve Jackson Heights as well in its second decade as it has done in its first.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF MORAVIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Moravia Presbyterian Church near Wampum, PA, located in my Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The Moravia Presbyterian Church has a unique religious history. Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary, established a mission for the Christian conversion of western Pennsylvania's native Americans in 1770, at a site not far from the established church.

After the congregation had purchased land and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500, the congregation of West Moravia was chartered, almost 100 years ago today, on October 29, 1889. The present church is located on the same grounds, near Route 18 in Lawrence County.

The 1889 organization of 51 persons was an outgrowth of a Sunday school that community women had already established. Three elders and three trustees were elected. The first pastor, the Rev. John C. Pickens, was chosen in 1890. By 1902, the congregation had grown to 124, and in 1912, a new manse was purchased in West Pittsburg, later to be sold in 1946. In 1952, a church addition provided three new classrooms and other facilities and a new manse was built.

By 1964, the sanctuary was completely remodeled and the first new stained glass windows since 1889 were installed in the late 1960's.

Mr. Speaker, the religious foundation of a community is most important and Moravia Presbyterian Church has excelled in building a strong and prosperous foundation. Today, the 100 members of the church, together with pastor Dr. William Walker, face the God-given challenge of continuing this Christian endeavor into the 21st century. With God at their side, this church will excel and meet the challenge, as it has met so many others over the past 100 years. I am, therefore, extremely proud to rise before the Members of the 101st Congress of the United States and honor Moravia Presbyterian Church on its 100th anniversary.

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
JOSEPH S. ZICCARDI, COLONEL,
USAR**

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great enthusiasm that I rise today to salute Col. Joseph S. Ziccardi, USAR. Colonel Ziccardi brings his long military career to a close next month. November 20, 1989 marks the end of a career spanning over three decades. I want to take this opportunity to honor Colonel Ziccardi's strong commitment to both our Nation and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Colonel Ziccardi enlisted in the U.S. Army over 30 years ago. He soon earned a commission as 1st lieutenant, serving in the Judge Advocate General Corps as a U.S. Army Reservist. Since then, Colonel Ziccardi has served in a variety of positions including commander of the 153rd Military Law Center in Willow Grove, PA, and most recently as staff judge advocate of the 79th Army Reserve Command also in Willow Grove.

Colonel Ziccardi's successes as an Army Reserve officer parallel those of his civilian career. As an attorney, he served as special assistant to the attorney general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. During this period, Colonel Ziccardi also served as a liaison to the U.S. Army Reserve. A long standing member of the Philadelphia Bar, Colonel Ziccardi chaired the Military Affairs Committee, further strengthening the bond between the armed services and the legal profession. Today, Colonel Ziccardi is a practicing attorney in Philadelphia for the firm of Ominsky, Welsh & Rosenthal.

I have known Colonel Ziccardi for over 30 years. He worked in my office when I served as city councilman-at-large for the city of Philadelphia. During this time, I have come to respect both his judgment and integrity. I consider Colonel Ziccardi a friend who can be counted on when you need him.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Colonel Ziccardi upon his retirement from the U.S. Army Reserve and salute his outstanding service to our country and the legal profession. I wish him good luck and continued success.

**FORTY YEARS OF JUDICIAL
SERVICE—JUDGE IRVING R.
KAUFMAN**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the 40th anniversary of the judicial service of the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman, U.S. court of appeals judge. On November 1, the judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit will honor Judge Kaufman at a special en banc session of the court to honor the anniversary.

After serving as an assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York and as

special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, Judge Kaufman was appointed to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District in 1948 by President Truman. He was elevated to the second circuit in 1961.

Judge Kaufman has handed down a number of landmark decisions in the areas of freedom of speech, antitrust law, criminal law, civil procedure, and desegregation. He has also contributed significantly to the field of judicial administration.

I am proud that the Harvard Law School, of which I am a graduate, has established, through the generosity of former Ambassador Walter Annenberg, a \$1 million Public Service Fellowship Program to honor the 40th anniversary of Judge Kaufman's service.

I know that my colleagues will join me in honoring the anniversary of this remarkable jurist and outstanding public servant.

**ORGANIZED CRIME NARCOTICS
TASK FORCE PROGRAM: SUC-
CEEDING IN THE BATTLE
AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, contained in the \$16.9 billion appropriations bill that we adopted today for the Departments of Commerce, State, Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies is \$3 million for the Organized Crime Narcotics [OCN] Program administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Although seemingly small in scale, this appropriation represents an extremely wise investment in our effort to combat the problem of illegal drugs.

OCN has been an enormously successful program, resulting in a startling rate of return on investment. Initiated in 1986, OCN has cost the Government only \$9.2 million, while resulting in property and drug seizures worth more than \$200 million and the arrest of more than 4,000 drug traffickers.

OCN has been so successful because of its novel regional approach to narcotics enforcement. The program was established with the understanding that the sale of narcotics in America today has become a sophisticated nationwide business, spanning jurisdictional and geographical boundaries. OCN takes a similar multijurisdictional approach, pulling together task forces comprised of Federal, State, and local agencies.

These task forces, currently operating in 19 areas throughout the United States, have succeeded where other approaches have failed. This is primarily due to the cooperative management approach used by the task forces and the interagency leveraging that is achieved through the combined effort of the task force participants.

Managing an interagency task force can be problematic, since the participants have allegiances to their individual agencies which are often stronger than their commitment to the task force. With the OCN Program, however, each participant has a vote in the decisions

about which cases to pursue and how to spend their budget. All votes must be unanimous, which means that everyone involved has a stake in the success of the projects.

Each task force is comprised of at least one State or local law enforcement agency, a prosecuting agency, and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. These agencies have different strengths and a variety of complementary resources which can be leveraged within the context of an OCN task force. The result is a total effort which is greater than the sum of its parts.

The OCN task forces not only work well individually, but they also have worked well together. For example, last year the task force in Riverside, CA and the one in Multnomah County, OR combined forces to break up a major west coast cocaine trafficking network. The effort resulted in the arrest in Oregon of four major distributors and the seizure of 77 pounds of cocaine—the largest cocaine seizure in Oregon State history. The Riverside task force arrested the Colombian drug suppliers in California.

I could provide more examples of how successful the OCN Program has been, but the important thing at this point is that this valuable program continue. Without the \$3 million provided by the legislation we voted on today, the OCN Program would have run out of funds and been shut down next July. Mr. Speaker, that would have been a terrible mistake. At a time when illegal drug use is posing one of the most serious challenges our Nation has ever faced, it would have been a failure of Government to terminate a program that has proven to be as effective as has the OCN effort. The OCN task forces represent a model of how local, State, and Federal agencies can work together to break up narcotics distribution and sales networks that have been established in recent years throughout the Nation. We have acted wisely today by voting to extend the life of the OCN Program.

DO YOU KNOW?

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal of controversy concerning the timber industry, and most of the emphasis seems to be on the negative. Recently, however, I came across an editorial in the Mountain Messenger, California's oldest weekly newspaper published in Downieville, which focuses on the very positive aspects of logging. The editorial rightfully praises the courage of loggers, as they confront what has been viewed as the most dangerous work in the country. Equally importantly, it puts in perspective the very valuable contributions the industry makes to the Nation, and to our position in international trade. I would like to share that editorial with my colleagues, and I urge them to review it carefully. Personally, I consider myself both privileged and proud to represent these dedicated Sierra County workers:

DO YOU KNOW?

(By Carolyn Dobbs)

A surprisingly large number of men in Sierra County are employed in the logging industry. Within the area comprising Sierra City, Downieville, and Goodyears Bar there are over a dozen hardy men who earn their living and support their families through this occupation.

It may startle many people to learn OSHA and the insurance companies consider this kind of work the most dangerous in the United States. Yearly, the fatalities are quite high; so much so, it is obvious there is as much courage involved as brawn.

It takes strong-muscled men with a determined spirit to face the challenges of each day, with ever-encircling risks of serious injury or even sudden death.

In addition to the high casualties, the arduous days are at least ten hours long, without taking into consideration several hours of travel or commuting back and forth to the work site.

Furthermore, a logger loses a day's wages every time it rains or snows; and he does not get time-and-a-half until he has put in 40 full hours of work. He considers himself very fortunate if he gets six to eight full months of work a year.

In the event of injury, he has to discontinue his labor, and rely entirely upon Workers Compensation. There is no sick leave, and very few employment benefits. When the work site is too far to commute, the men camp out, without the comfort of home and no home-cooked meals.

Beyond the strenuous hardships, high risks, and relentless labor, are important monetary benefits for our country. One-fourth of all timber revenue is allocated for roads and schools.

Explained in another way, out of every dollar derived from timber sales, 12½¢ is for county roads and 12½¢ is for schools.

Among our local young men who work in this dangerous occupation as employees of Robinson Timber as fallers are Tom Dines, Aaron Hill, and Randy Hughes. Billy Epps works as a landing man, Wesley Smith is a choke setter, Steve Folsom is a foreman, Pat Hill, Jr., is a log loader, Chris Hallman and Keith Gregory work as loader operators.

Among those who work for Siller Brothers are Donny Marshall, loader-operator, Troy Kinder, choker setter, Shawn Owen, skidder operator, Terry Foster, foreman, Greg Arnaldi, landing man, Walter Nowakowski, cat skinner, and Eddie Epps, laborer. In addition, some of our college-bound boys do this kind of work to help pay their way through school.

Over the years there have been a great many other hardy men of our area who have labored valiantly in this highly challenging occupation. All contributed in a substantial way toward the welfare not only of their families, but also toward the welfare of our county and our Nation.

Without the loggers there would be no houses, and a vast number of very essential products. Furthermore, our loggers are involved in a multi-faceted industry with far-reaching benefits extending into foreign markets.

Although they live in a quiet, inconspicuous manner, we can look upon our loggers with much respect and sincere appreciation. They are productive members of our community, and contribute to its economic stability.

THE CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY—LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, those of us who are privileged to serve in this Chamber are all too often caught up in the legislative priorities of the moment and not able to reflect on the historic events which have taken place in this hallowed Chamber. Each year, millions of Americans visit our Nation's Capitol, and it is important that we teach them the great lessons that our history holds.

Since coming to Congress 25 years ago, I have been honored to be involved with the good works of the Capitol Historical Society. Some of my colleagues may not be aware of all the activities the society undertakes not only to make history accessible but to encourage scholarly research and analysis of our history.

I want to share the insights of James M. Banner, Jr., the director of the Washington Seminar on American History and Culture. A former member of the Princeton University history faculty, Mr. Banner was founder of the American Association for the Advancement of the Humanities and served as a member of the board of directors of the American Council of Learned Societies. He recently spoke to the annual meeting of the Capitol Historical Society regarding the past, present, and future of the society, and I think my colleagues will find the following excerpts from his remarks informative and thought provoking:

EXCERPTS OF ADDRESS BY JAMES M. BANNER, JR.

To those of us who pursue history as a craft, a duty, and a pleasure, the world about us often seems to care little for the past or for those who take a serious interest in it. Evidence of a heedlessness of history and of disrespect for its presence in our lives lies all about. Historic sites—to some hallowed by sacrifice of like (like Manassas Battlefield) or by surpassing vision (like the Seneca Falls meeting house)—are threatened by development or lack of funds. Bicentennial commissions trivialize the Revolution and Constitution by licensing their insignia for application on goods and services. Men who break laws are saluted as patriotic heroes and likened to statesmen like Washington and Lincoln. Even a president of the United States complains that universities are "subsidizing intellectual curiosity." Is it any wonder that we worry that the future may not have a past to recall and that the past may not have a future? "Out of our conception of the past," Thomas Hobbes remarked somewhere, "we make a future." That is, without an accurate conception of the past, we venture toward the future unprepared and unmoored.

Yet if evidence to the contrary is needed about the health of history and about the ability of people of different interests, talents, and intentions to inhabit the same house, then in this, its 27th year, the United States Capitol Historical Society bears witness that we need not despair on either count.

When the Society was born of the vision of Fred Schwengel in 1962, it is doubtful

that either the difficulties that attend an initiative of this sort or the opportunities that would open before it could have been envisaged. Historical studies in the United States had not yet emerged from their prosperous post-war condition and were not yet, as we like to say, "in crisis." History was considered to serve its traditional functions. As a subject, it was required in schools and popular in colleges.

Within a decade—under the spurs of war, the civil rights and women's movements, the demographic revolution of the era, and fresh intellectual currents—all of these traditional features of history were being called into question. Historical studies in schools and colleges were taken at a discount; history, it was said by some, was no longer "relevant," by others too "trendy;" and, assailed from both sides, scholars and teachers of history saw enrollments in history classes begin to fall off. Young people no longer envisaged a future for themselves upon college and university faculties.

Into this sea of conflicting cultural, intellectual, economic, and institutional currents the United States Capitol Historical Society was launched. It's a nice question whether its pilot would have taken the helm had he known of the whirlpools and rips. Yet, needless to say, this ship has passed through its heavy swells and, after 27 years, sails proudly in calmer waters. Why is this so?

No doubt, it has to do with its privileged place within the Capitol and with the energy and clarity of its helmsman and those others who have shared his vision for all these years. However, the Society has endured and prospered for other, less remarked, reasons as well.

That kind of history whose impulses are purely patriotic or partisan is not history at all but romance and myth. In every nation, much that passes for history is really an endeavor to create or sustain a mythic idea of the past, not of its substance or reality; and nothing attaches more easily and with greater injury to the great symbols of a nation or its people—symbols like the Capitol and the Constitution of which it is the living embodiment than an idea of the past that rouses and gladdens the heart without reference to fact.

This Society has refused to build itself upon such sand. It has answered the desires of the millions of Americans who visit the Capitol for a captivating introduction to its history without flinching from the need to present that history faithfully. As a result, our fellow citizens are introduced—by tour, book, and film—to aspects of the history of the Capitol, the Constitution, and the Congress with fidelity to evidence while in no manner being denied the grandeur and enchantment of the place or diminished in their feelings for the country and what it represents.

It would have been easy, and not at all surprising, for this Society to have simply ignored the scholarly dimension of historical pursuits—or at least to have done no more than to depend upon others' research and writing. Instead, it has actively underwritten the production and presentation of fresh historical thinking since 1978. Its scholarly symposia have earned for the Society that rarest of tributes: praise of its work from the scholarly community. As many attest, the conferences which Ron Hoffman has organized and the resulting books that he has edited have greatly enriched historical studies of the early nation in this country and have given the Society a

footing in the scholarly world enjoyed by few others of its kind.

For still another reason, this society, by endeavoring something unusual, has endured for 27 years. It has held to the conviction that the celebration of a people's history is neither frivolous nor a one-time thing. History is deadly serious and, being so, must be pursued consistently, repeatedly, independently. One has only to compare the Society's work to the two bicentennial endeavors of the past 15 years—those surrounding the Revolution and the Constitution—to understand the advantages of clarity and continuity of purpose and act.

Finally, the Society has prospered by avoiding a narrow focus. It has tried to make contributions to a variety of history's dimensions by undertaking a broad range of activities. It publishes books, leads tours, maintains a department of historical research—whose latest work, a history of the House Ways and Means Committee, is a major contribution to historical knowledge—sponsors scholarly meetings, offers fellowships to scholars, preserves and adds to the brilliant beauty of the Capitol, and always seems to prepare to add something new to its programs.

The Society is now assessing its next departures. How can it make additional contributions to historical understanding? Within its resources, what should it continue to do and what add? I am not privy to the Society's deliberations, and it would be presumptuous of me to make proposals for an organization in which I play no part. I do, however, wish to suggest some issues for your consideration by emphasizing some programs that you now support and by alerting you to some matters that might fall within the Society's compass.

I emphasize immediately that I see nothing extraneous in what the Society already does. Its publications about the Capitol, its tours, its visitors' information center, its films, medals, and calendar, its custodianship of and additions to the Capitol's art, furnishings, and archives—these are all central to its mission and the crown of its achievements. It is unimaginable that they would not continue.

Growing naturally from these core programs are others that, I understand, are now contemplated—a sound and light program on the Capitol's west front and films about various moments in the nation's collective history. Both continue the Society's efforts to carry historical knowledge to all citizens while providing entertainment to them. They are likely to succeed.

I understand, too, that thought is being given to an extension of the symposia series beyond the years of the Constitution. As a scholar, I welcome that news; as a historian of the early republic, I find it particularly promising. Yet what, some may ask, is an organization devoted to the history of the Capitol and emerging from its special patronage doing supporting analytical scholarship, some of which, as represented by the topics of these symposia, appears to have little to do with the Capitol and its history, and much of which is not likely to find its way into the hands of the general public? These are good questions, and they deserve answers.

The principal value of these symposia has not lain in their subject matter, which has been, and will always be, pursued by scholars—although the papers given at these symposia have made important, occasionally signal, contributions to knowledge and understanding. The chief benefits have lain

elsewhere. First, the audiences, increasingly large, have been composed principally of teachers and interested citizens—brought together by the Society to enlarge their knowledge of the nation's history. There are few occasions in which scholars are presented to a room full of informed readers and teachers and asked to speak to them, not to each other. It does a world of good for us all.

Second is the regularity of occurrence of the symposia. That regularity, enhanced by the consistent application and accumulated experience of Ron Hoffman and his associates, makes the annual gatherings widely anticipated events among scholars and teachers who attend. It also means that the contributions of each symposium, made tangible in book form, possess a consistency of appearance, editing, and direction that is rare among books of this sort.

Third, these symposia have for many years focused on the same large subject—the era of the Revolution and Constitution—from different perspectives but always with the same concentration. As a result, a single, though complex, subject of inquiry has gotten repeated scrutiny and has gained immeasurably from this approach.

Fourth and finally, the symposia have produced enduring works of scholarship—not proceedings volumes, not occasional essays, but lasting contributions to knowledge. When the last in this initial series of symposia has been held in 1991, fourteen gatherings will have been convened; well over 100 scholars will have contributed papers, many of them genuine additions to knowledge and understanding; and fourteen volumes of lasting value to historians and others will have been published from them by the University Press of Virginia. This is a grand achievement.

The continuance of these symposia and the extension of their subject beyond the early 1790s is greatly to be desired. Part of their initial success having resided in their focus, it would do well to spend some years on an equally well-defined, yet intellectually rich, period of our history—namely the era from roughly 1790 to 1828, the years of the young republic, bounded on the one hand by the Constitutional Convention and on the other by the emergence of genuinely democratic politics and the settlement of the lingering international issues of the revolutionary era. I hope that the Society will extend his wonderful program in this way.

I would like to turn now to a few other matters where I beg your indulgence for some modest presumptuousness. I would like to offer two or three proposals.

First, I commend to your attention opportunities to commission additional works—both scholarly and popular—on the history of the Capitol, its buildings, its institutions, and its inhabitants—especially lesser known ones.

As you may know, the historical study of this city has greatly matured in the last few years.

All of these initiatives add up to a major advance in knowledge about the seat of government. Yet much more could be done. And given the energy of this Society, its epicentral location at the Capitol, its sharp focus upon this great national institution, I urge that the Society, in its own distinctive way, consider how it might provide incentives for the creation of better scholarly history about the Capitol.

I also offer for your consideration some initiatives for the schools. Indirectly, through programs for teachers, its publica-

tions, and its forthcoming films, the Society already serves the students of the nation. The question is whether it can do so in more ways, while remaining faithful to its charter mission. I believe that it can.

I would suggest two initiatives—both building upon the Society's existing secondary school program.

The first has to do with teachers. One of the proven ways to teach and revitalize classroom instructors is through subject-intensive workshops—programs, whether they be of weekly meetings or of concentrated periods during the summer, that immerse teachers in a field of inquiry, be it Renaissance art, plant biology, or social psychology. Ideal subjects for such an approach are the history and operations of institutions of government. External funds can be raised for such an endeavor. No more ideal sponsor for such programs could be found than the Society.

What I have in mind is this: the creation of a continuing program of intensive, graduate-level instruction for Washington, DC, junior and senior high school teachers somewhere in the Capitol Building, sponsored by the Society, and led by senior scholars from the area in subjects related to the Society's interests and mission.

The second initiative has to do with school students themselves. Here, again, I would use the resources of the Society's glorious home, the Capitol itself—not just for tours, not just for films, not just for visits to Congress at work—all of these being useful activities of demonstrated value. Rather, in addition, I would try to develop programs both more extensive and lasting for this city's high school students. Perhaps the Society could host entire classes of students from single schools for up to two weeks in some space in the Capitol in order to immerse them in instruction in the workings of government, or the history of the Constitution, or civic responsibility in a democratic republic.

I cannot resist concluding what I fear is a more serious and programmatic reflection than you bargained for tonight without taxing you for one more moment to speak about the great missing element in this city's collection of active historical societies, of which this one is a leader.

Washington is the greatest repository in the country of resources about the history of the nation. One has only to mention the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Archives to make the point. No other location can rival this one; no other institutions, not even our greatest universities, can match these three for their richness in American history. Yet where is the center for advanced study, the research center, to promote the pursuit of knowledge in American history in this city? We have a center for the study of Byzantium and pre-Columbia art—Dumbarton Oaks. We have a center for the interpretation of ancient culture—the Center for Hellenic Studies. We have an institution for the study of English drama and letters—the Folger Shakespeare Library. And in the National Gallery of Art we have the center for the Advanced Study of the Visual Arts. But where is the National Center for American History and Culture? We don't have one. And we don't have one anywhere in the country.

We should. And it should be in Washington.

Such an endeavor may not be for the Capitol Historical Society to pursue. It probably is not. But its absence affects the Society by

leaving it, almost single-handedly, through its annual symposia and the other activities it sponsors, to offer the principal programs in pursuit of fresh knowledge of our history as a people in this city. In a nation as old, as powerful, and as wealthy as ours, that should not be.

This nation was born out of respect for the past. It will be fully seasoned only when it learns to accept its past in all its dimensions, unworthy as well as worthy. Only then will be able "to disenthral ourselves," as Abraham Lincoln would have had us do. Only then will we be able to say, "This is our past. It has made us what we are. We are Americans because of it."

I know that it is common, as the Society does in its own general brochure and as the National Archives does above its entrance, to cite the celebrated words of Shakespeare to the effect that "the past is prologue." Well, it just so happens that Shakespeare, in this instance at least, was wrong—dead wrong. The past is not prologue. It is part of the present, the very warp and woof of our lives. Without the past, we have no present; without a memory of the past, we have no capacity to think and to dream. Fortunately, the United States Capitol Historical Society does not act on these words. It has always, as it continues to do, celebrated the existence of the past, attempted to illuminate it for all American citizens, and sought to make the past integral to life on-going. I salute the Society as it marks another year of its own history of doing so.

ANTI-ISRAEL THEATRICS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the eighth consecutive year, the U.N. General Assembly recently voted on a resolution to oust Israel from the United Nations. Although the resolution was defeated by a vote of 95 to 37 with 15 abstentions, it is interesting to note that every Arab nation, with the exception of Egypt, supported Israel's expulsion. Mr. Speaker, this is a serious impediment to Middle East peace. How can Israel work with these nations if they don't even recognize her right to exist? Arab unwillingness to accept Israel's existence continues to stall any hope for a peaceful settlement.

I urge my colleague to read this commentary by A.M. Rosenthal, which appeared in the New York Times last week. As Mr. Rosenthal points out, it is high time for the Arab world to join the real world and stop its anti-Israel theatrics in the United Nations.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 1989]

OUT, OUT, BRIEF HOPE

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

The Arab states have stamped out a faint, brief hope that they might take one small step toward real peace in the Middle East.

For a while, some Israelis and Westerners cherished the thought that maybe this year the Arabs would be wise enough and want peace enough to drop their annual ritual of trying to throw Israel out of the United Nations General Assembly.

It would cost the Arab states almost nothing and win considerable political profit.

At a time of negotiations about Israeli-Palestinian talks, it would get them an admiring press around the world. It would signal that they might at least be giving a little thought to solving the one basic problem lying behind the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, which prevents peace in the Middle East and keeps the possibility of another war ever present.

That problem is the refusal of every Arab state except Egypt to make peace with Israel. With arrogance and contempt, they demand that Israel turn over territory and weaken its security while surrounded by nations that consider themselves at war with Israel.

Anyway, that brief hope is dead. Sometime today, the Libyan delegate is scheduled to march to the rostrum and in the name of the Arab states demand again that Israel be kicked out as an outlaw country unfit to sit in the community of nations. Libya!

The move will fail. But the Arabs are not looking for a voting victory. Their objective is to continue the relentless effort to obliterate Israel as a nation worthy of respect in the world—part of a continuous and sophisticated campaign of psychological warfare.

The campaign is worth considering not only for what it tells us about the intentions of the Arab states but our own double standards.

Think: How many news stories have you read or heard on TV during the current session of the General Assembly about this annual ugliness and about the Arab decision to continue it for the seventh straight year?

A number of American columnists and editorial writers and members of Congress are demanding that Israel at once accept Egyptian or American or Palestinian suggestions about Israel's own election proposals. How many also have written to remind Arabs that peace efforts between Israelis and Palestinians are hardly helped by a simultaneous Arab campaign to drive Israel out of the United Nations?

Like most Americans and Israelis I hope some way can be found to put Israel's plan into operation. But I think that with their very existence involved, the Israelis have the duty to use all the political mine-detectors they own.

It is strangely unfeeling for Americans to scream for the United States Government to harass, threaten and blackmail Israelis into acquiescence while remaining silent about the continuing Arab rejection of Israel.

MIDDLE EAST, DOUBLE STANDARDS AND SICK COMEDY

But the sorrow is that the double standard about Israel and the Arabs is so ingrained now we hardly notice it anymore. The world reacts in anger about the killing of Palestinians on the West Bank—except when the Palestinians are being killed by Palestinian terrorists.

Hard conditions in an Israeli camp for Palestinian prisoners get continuing attention—correctly. But two years ago, when the Iraqis dropped poison gas on the Kurds, fellow Muslims and inhabitants of Iraq, the world hardly noticed. Thousands were killed, according to Kurdish leaders, and hundreds of thousands fled into exile. When the atrocity surfaced, the story lasted a day or two. Then most diplomats and journalists yawned and turned away.

Every deliberately obscure word Yasir Arafat mumbles about accepting Israeli's existence is praised. But when he travels around the world inspiring the economic

boycott of Israel, nobody pays much attention.

The double standard is not the fault of Israel's enemies. They do not hide the depth of their enmity against Israel. Four decades after Israel's creation, European publishers have to print special maps in school textbooks if they want to sell them in most Arab states. The maps obliterate the very name of Israel.

The fault lies in the rest of the world, particularly the West, where the truth can be known and said. But it is not, year after year it is not said.

Peace will come in the Middle East when the Arab states are ready to make peace, not before. To pretend otherwise is a sardonic joke.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a sense on in the Middle East. But it does help, particularly if it is a taste for sick comedy.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO WILLIAM CASSIDY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. William Cassidy for over 44 years service to his community. His commitment to his family, his neighborhood and the city of Philadelphia provide an example to all of us.

Born on Constitution Day, September 17, 1914, Bill grew up during the depression. An ardent supporter of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Bill later joined the board of directors of the FDR Club in Philadelphia. He also served as president of the 5th and Lycoming Civic Association.

Bill has been married over 48 years to Frances Cassidy. As father to 4 children, grandfather to 10 and great-grandfather to 2, Bill has imparted his ideals to three generations. He is a retired Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority worker and a member of Saint Henry's Roman Catholic Church.

As Bill is retiring as a committeeperson, I salute his many years as a community leader. I wish him continued luck in the years to come.

SUPPORT FOR A PLEBISCITE IN PUERTO RICO

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join our colleague from California [Mr. LAGO-MARSINO] in cosponsoring legislation which provides for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico. While much remains to be considered and this may not be the final word, there seems to be a consensus in Puerto Rico that we should have a binding status referendum, and this is a good way to start the House process. I commend the purpose of the legislation because it provides for

the exercise of self determination by the 3.3 million citizens of Puerto Rico. There is no principle cherished more by the American people than the right of self determination.

In January, Gov. Hernandez Colon announced that he would seek a plebiscite and President Bush declared his personal support for statehood, calling on the Congress to authorize a referendum on whether Puerto Rico should become the 51st State. The last referendum, which was held in 1967, was a choice between "perfected" commonwealth, statehood, or independence, with the opportunity to approach Congress with the legislation necessary to implement the new status. Unfortunately, the people of Puerto Rico had to vote on three uncertainties, because all of the options depended on future action by Congress. More than two decades have passed since the Puerto Rican people were consulted on their relationship to the United States and there seems to be a consensus that the time has come for another referendum. The legislation offered today provides an appropriate mechanism which would implement what Puerto Rican people ultimately decide in a 1991 referendum. It is a fair and balanced approach that does not favor any of the competing interests.

With an overwhelming majority of the Puerto Rican people supporting a plebiscite, I believe that we should take this opportunity to begin working toward that goal. I look forward to the continued political status debate and to working with my colleagues to enhance this important initiative.

VETERANS OF THE YEAR

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor two constituents from the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania who will be honored by the Butler County War Veterans Committee as Veterans of the Year, for their outstanding service and dedication to this great Nation and to the veterans of their community. They will be honored at a special Veterans Day recognition dinner at the General Butler Vagabond Center, Lyndora, PA, on November 4, 1989.

Mr. P.P. "Dave" Boshko, a retired steel worker from Armco Steel Co., has received numerous awards and accomplishments in the Butler area community. A life member of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 249 of Butler, PA, Mr. Boshko served as post commander, county commander, and 25th district commander. He was involved on the local, State, and national level for many years. Mr. Boshko is also an active member of Michael Kosar American Legion Post 778, Lyndora, PA, and has served on the Butler County War Veterans Committee, playing an active role for the Memorial Day and Veterans Day observances in the city of Butler. He served on the Butler area Honor Guard and ceremonial squad, and is a member of the Vietnam College Scholarship Foundation.

During World War II and the Korean war, Mr. Boshko served over 8 years in the U.S.

Army in both the Asiatic-Pacific theater of operations and the European theater, and was awarded numerous citations for his outstanding service to his country.

Mr. Howard J. Fritz has served his post since the charter was formed at Mars Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 7505, dedicating himself with continuous effort toward the offices he has commanded. These offices include commander of VFW post, commander of the Butler County Council, and commander of the 25th district.

For many successful years, Mr. Fritz has managed numerous baseball teams in the Mars area. He is a past chairman of the Needy Basket Program of the Mars area school district. Mr. Fritz is a U.S. Postal Service retiree, after 33 years of distinguished service to the Valencia area.

Despite numerous awards and accomplishments, Mr. Boshko and Mr. Fritz have never stopped helping their community. Their dedicated service has been invaluable to Butler County, and I am very proud to honor these respected and distinguished men by relating their untiring efforts to my colleagues in this 101st Congress.

THE AMARILLO SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments of this House's time to discuss an organization that does phenomenal work in my district. I'm talking about the Amarillo Senior Citizens' Association, a service organization with more than 2,300 members that is celebrating its 16th birthday Saturday.

Frankly, there isn't enough time for me to tell you about all the good things the senior citizens' association do for the people of Potter and Randall counties, but I would like to tell you a few. The association serves more than 8,000 residents, age 55 and older. They provide recreation activities, meals and employment opportunities for these senior citizens.

More than that, they help operate a federally sponsored nutrition program in Potter and Randall counties, a senior aid program for more than 60 of our senior citizens and a 150-unit housing project in Amarillo known as Independence Village.

Sometimes, Mr. Speaker, I fear we in this country tend to forget just what a valuable resource we have in our senior citizens. These are people who have helped shape our country during the most exciting century in its history. In my district, many are true pioneers, the people that transformed my hometown of Amarillo from a small rural community into the economic center of the Texas Panhandle.

These are productive, vibrant people who have so much to contribute and who want to contribute. We rarely do enough as a society to help them make that contribution. Well, the Amarillo Senior Citizens Association is making a difference with their many, many valuable programs. They deserve our best wishes, our support, and our heartfelt thanks.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the other Members of this House to join with me today in congratulating the Amarillo Senior Citizens' Association on the occasion of its 16th birthday.

THE FAMILY RESOURCE ACT

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to come before the House of Representatives today and introduce the Family Resource Act. This timely measure will strengthen the efforts of existing family support centers and will facilitate the establishment of such services in communities nationwide.

As a nation, we are continually barraged with images and examples of a decaying society with a crumbling family structure at the center. Moreover, we are reminded daily through a network of mediums of the growing number of homeless, unemployed, victimized, and disadvantaged Americans unable to adequately cope with the inconsistencies and sometimes drastic fluctuations that so often accompany life. Rarely do we experience to any significant degree, examples of families adapting positively to changes in their lives or in their communities.

It is time to counter that image, however, and undergird existing programs, such as family support centers, specifically designed to combat and alleviate the isolation and sense of hopelessness which often accompanies crises and can lead to the breakdown of family. Many families, in fact, have been in the fore of developing self-help services and programs and therefore contribute to the overall development and success of a viable family unit. This movement has a great deal of momentum in the communities of Maryland's Seventh District and should certainly be developed nationwide as the benefits are many and far-reaching.

Community-based family support outreach programs have consistently been about the business of rejuvenating and empowering families set back by personal crises or changes within the community. These programs focus on the continually changing family and deal with such problems as substance abuse, child abuse, divorce, teenage, and single parenthood, and child poverty. More importantly, these centers help stave off accompanying isolation and stress within families by offering adult education early childhood development, and job skills.

Mr. Speaker, the spread of the family support movement throughout my home district of Baltimore, and in fact throughout the great State of Maryland, has been in the face of the unchanging traditional system characteristically lacking in supportive services for parents and very young children. Both public and private social services institutions do not adequately meet the needs of today's changing family and continue to deliver services in a reactive, crises-driven manner geared toward treating existing and often already acute problems. Family support centers, on the other hand, work to build and develop family skills

and coping mechanisms in an effort to avoid crises by dealing with problems at an early stage. Moreover, rather than focusing on a circumscribed and often limited group of families, support centers reach out to everyone in the community, with the goal of helping them function better and to enhance their quality of life.

In an effort to facilitate the development of family support centers in as many communities as desire them, I am introducing this bill today to develop a national family support center whose principal role would be to promote the establishment of model family resource and support programs nationwide. This center would be critical as it would serve as a national clearinghouse to systematically identify, gather, and disseminate information on all types of family resource and support programs. Additionally, the national center is to develop training and technical assistance materials and seminars for use by communities nationwide in setting up such model programs.

The Family Resource Act would also mandate the manner of reviews and evaluations of the several types of family resource and support programs. These services are critical as they will demonstrate which programs are most effective and will offer direction to both practitioners and policymakers about which programs should be advanced in the future.

**RAMON B. FISCH: PRESIDENT OF
THE MIAMI BEACH BOARD OF
REALTORS**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer special congratulations to one of my constituents, Mr. Ramon Benatar Fisch, who was elected for an unprecedented third term as president of the Miami Beach Board of Realtors on September 23, 1989.

Mr. Fisch has a long history of civic involvement in Miami Beach. He first served as the board of realtors president in 1977 and again in 1988. In addition, he was awarded "Realtor of the Year" in 1976 and "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" in 1984.

Mr. Fisch's successes are not only gauged in the business arena, but also on the area of community involvement. He founded the Realtors Emergency Action Committee on Housing [REACH], a countywide group of realtors dedicated to assist in solving the homeless problem in Dade County.

A graduate of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, he also holds a juris doctor degree. He has served on many city committees and is presently a member of the city of Miami Beach Budget Advisory Committee. Mr. Fisch is also a longtime Rotarian, and headed the Rotary Club of Miami Beach. In addition, he served two terms as president of the Miami Beach Taxpayers Association. He is also a trustee of Temple Israel of Greater Miami.

Mr. Speaker, Ramon Fisch is that kind of model citizen which help make our communities a better place to live. I applaud his ac-

complishments and his commitment to the Miami Beach area and its citizens.

MELVIN H. PELFREY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to request that the following remarks which I delivered yesterday during the memorial service for my dear friend Melvin H. Pelfrey who recently passed from us be included in today's RECORD of congressional proceedings:

To Shirley, Mel's beloved wife and lifelong partner who was always at his side, their children, Terry, Pamela, and Kim, grandchildren, family members, relatives, and associates, and friends all.

Indeed, it is a high honor—and privilege to pay tribute—and publicly say thank you—to Mel Pelfrey—on behalf of our entire community, our Great Lakes region, our state, and our nation. He was our friend, our brother, for whom we all hold the deepest and abiding respect and affection.

It is said: "When a great man dies, the light he leaves behind him lies upon the paths of those who will follow." Each of us has been fortunate to have known him, to have shared in his dreams, to have enjoyed his friendship.

Today, I know Mel is smiling down on us—as we gather next to the building he anchored with union pension funds to help build a new Toledo, locating it here along our major tributary to Lake Erie which opens to the St. Lawrence Seaway system—a system whose future and potential he envisioned in his mind's eye more clearly than any person I have ever known. A brilliant man. Inside this structure, as a result of his efforts, is the simulator training center used by our entire nation to train ship's officers and pilots.

Eric Hoffer has written: "How frighteningly few are the persons whose death would spoil our appetite and make the world seem empty". Mel was such a man.

And sometimes I think that through these special people that God shares with us for just a while, He seeks to humble us, lest we lose our appreciation for their truly great gifts.

Farmboy. Son of a steelworker. Devoted husband, father, and grandfather. Marine Engineer. Seafarer. Pilot. Hunter. Union Organizer. Political activist. Citizen. Gourmet. Whose unquenchable thirst for adventure led him around the world. This was indeed our true friend who always travelled in "fair winds and following seas."

Builder, visionary. Union Leader. President of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department's Toledo Port Council, who raised the consciousness of our nation, and elevated the living and working standards for Lakes seamen and their families. He was always there for us, for our community—our projects large and small. Port Authority, the Medical College, the United Way, the Labor-Management Committee, the International Trade Association, Chairman of the Great Lakes Task Force which promotes the eight state Great Lakes region; Vice-President of the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. An unceasing fighter for a modern American flag ship fleet on our Great Lakes.

Particularly I feel blessed in that just a few weeks ago by pure coincidence, Mel was in Washington, D.C. along with Dick Gable of the International Longshoremen's Association. By pure chance, we had occasion to lunch together—no planned agenda. Just good friends enjoying the moment. We talked about matters large and small. Mel, as usual, was brimming with ideas. This time about a new, specially designed, Great Lakes shipping fleet under the U.S. flag and how we could move national legislation in conjunction with the combined backing of all the bonding authorities of the various Great Lakes ports. The objective: to build a fleet especially engineered to meet the unique conditions of our Lakes Seaway system. Mel had an ability to think beyond present limitations and sketch a future that would take us beyond where we had ever been before.

We also talked about other matters that day. We discussed—of all things—retirement. I told him I thought the epitome of happiness in retirement might be owning a dairy queen and bakery and serving those marvelous confections to all comers. He disagreed; and countered "no that would be too much work." The answer for him was "honey bees" * * * lots of honey bees. You'd just have to take the hives out and the bees would do all the work—and you then collected their golden harvest whenever you wanted to. Mel was always thinking ahead.

He was such a patriot. Last July 4 we were all gathered here together to celebrate the nation's birthday, enjoy the fireworks, and participate in the hoisting of the new American flag that was to fly over the new flag pole Mel had built atop the MEBA building. If you were present at that moment, just know there was no greater patriot than Mel Pelfrey. As that flag was raised up the pole, no prouder American could have stood on Water Street, straining his neck to see the full length of that giant flag unfurl. The flag of course changed the entire skyline of Toledo and is causing artists to redraw our cityscape once again. Mel asked "But do you think it's large enough? Mel was not given to small plans.

When I learned of his untimely death, I truly was shocked. So were other Members of Congress, Mel knew well—Walter Jones, Chairman, Merchant Marine Committee (North Carolina) Jim Oberstar (Chair of the Great Lakes Caucus from Duluth, Minnesota and Thunder Bay at the headwaters of the Great Lakes). I was feeling very, very low until the moment I spoke to Congressman John Dingell of Michigan, our neighbor to the North who also knew Mel. Some of you know John Dingell is also an avid hunter. They call him "Big John". He asked me how Mel had died and I told him. He paused for a moment and said "What a great way for a son of the outdoors to die. I should be so lucky."

I've thought about that many times these last days. And I'm glad God was good to Mel in his closing moments on earth. He died with friends. They ensured his journey home was safe. He did not suffer. And he died doing something he truly loved.

The renowned American poet Robert Lewis Stevenson seems to have written the perfect words that Mel if could speak to us today would say:

Under the wide and starry skies
Glad did I live and gladly die
This be the verse you gave for me

Here he lies where he longed to be
Home is the sailor, home from the sea
And the hunter home from the hill.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF
GENERAL SERVICES

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill (H.R. 3529) to establish a 4-year term of office for the head of the General Services Administration; namely, the Administrator of General Services. That office was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, which mandates to GSA the performance of several basic logistical and management functions in support of the executive and judicial branches. These services are acquisition and operation of buildings, procurement and distribution of supplies, use and disposal of property, transportation and travel, and communications management.

Why, after 40 years, do I propose amending the Federal Property Act to establish a statutory term of office? Because since 1972, we have watched 16 changes in GSA's chief executive, 10 of which represent periods when individuals served in an acting capacity. This extraordinary administrative turnover, which has been accompanied by inevitable changes in senior subordinates, has seriously affected GSA's morale, stability, and operational effectiveness, including the ability to retain and develop strong professional staff resources.

Furthermore, there has been a distressing trend toward filling subordinate management and operations positions in GSA with political appointees. This, too, aggravates discontinuity and weakens the professional responsiveness of the operating services.

Mr. Speaker, the conclusions I have just summarized are not anecdotal. They are based on studies by GSA, the National Academy of Public Administration, and the General Accounting Office. Focus on the matter has recently been sharpened by the 18-month period since the resignation of the last confirmed Administrator, Terry Golden. During this time, GSA has been run by Acting Administrators. After an inexplicably long delay, the President on October 10 at last sent to the Senate this nomination of Acting Administrator Richard G. Austin to be Administrator of General Services.

The so-called revolving door syndrome at GSA is unlikely to cure itself. It is time, therefore, that the Congress consider curative measures. The bill I am introducing is a step which I believe will elevate the position of Administrator and encourage stability of incumbency.

Assigning a 4-year term to the Administrator is an unusual step to take with respect to the office of a major agency head. It is not a unique step, however. For example, the position of Director of the Office of Personnel Management has a 4-year statutory term. Let me add that the President's constitutional power to appoint and terminate would not, of course, be limited by such a provision. In specifying a fixed term, however, it would establish an expectation on the part of the Presi-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

dent, a candidate for the position, the Agency, and the Congress.

GSA clearly has a special functional character as the central service and administrative agency for the Government. In its report on an Office of General Services, the first Hoover Commission stated: "To the general public, the 'housekeeping' activities listed above are little known, but unless they are properly administered, the executive branch cannot be effectively managed." Greater stability and continuity of leadership in GSA are essential to its own effective management and hence to the effective management of the agencies it serves.

The bill would also raise the Administrator's position on the Executive Schedule to pay level II. In addition, the Deputy Administrator, whose designation is the statutory prerogative of the Administrator, would have to be selected as a career appointee in the Senior Executive Service. Finally, the Deputy Administrator's position would be raised to level III of the Executive Schedule.

Mr. Speaker, the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee, which I chair, plans a hearing early next month on this bill. We look forward to building a record that will clearly delineate the leadership and management problems at GSA and assist the subcommittee to fashion needed legislative remedies.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. JOE
O'DONNELL

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joe O'Donnell of Rochester, NY, who recently retired after 40 years at Kodak. Today is the day that friends, coworkers, and admirers from across the Nation are gathering to pay tribute to this gentleman whose work has profoundly influenced the steamship industry around the world and saved American industry millions of dollars.

Through these years, Joe O'Donnell has toiled in relative anonymity as far as the general public is concerned. However, he is well known to those in the cargo shipping industry. In the words of one of his admirers, Mr. Raymond Luzar of OOCL (USA), Inc., "Mr. O'Donnell has singlehandedly revolutionized the industry by consolidating cargo descriptions under a blanket nomenclature. This was an immense study project and sales effort to the various steamship owners around the world and * * * literally changed the philosophy of our industry."

As a result of his efforts, Kodak alone saved millions of dollars and helped create many jobs. Further, American importers and exporters of all types have adopted his system and will enjoy the benefits of it for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of Joe O'Donnell. He represents the epitome of American ingenuity.

My wife Nancy and I want to offer our best to him on this happy occasion. May his future years be ones of continued fulfillment.

THE JOHN W. WYDLER FEDERAL
DEPOSITORY LIBRARY

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, today, at Hofstra University in Hempstead, NY, the Federal Depository Library will be named after my predecessor and good friend, the late Hon. John W. Wydler.

John served the Fifth Congressional District for 20 years and one of his proudest accomplishments was having Hofstra University designated as a Federal document depository. His efforts make today's dedication a fitting tribute to his memory.

The Federal depository of Hofstra University adds a new dimension as well as a wealth of resources to students and scholars of government. Hofstra is already highly regarded as an excellent educational institution offering many of my constituents many opportunities for scholastic advancement.

I wish to congratulate Hofstra University and its administration on their decision to honor John Wydler in this manner. Not only will the memory of John's extraordinary service to Long Island be preserved, but Hofstra's reputation will be enhanced as a center of learning.

THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
TRANSPORTATION ACT UNI-
FORM SAFETY AMENDMENTS
ACT OF 1989

HON. THOMAS A. LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, explosions, fires, and evacuations. Disasters and near disasters caused by hazardous materials accidents have become an everyday feature of American life. The reason for such disasters is an inadequate system of regulation, a system that makes no distinction between the movement of apples or the movement of cyanide when regulating rail operations; and, a system that permits any licensed truck driver, regardless of how poor his safety record, to transport life threatening substances such as explosives and poisonous gases.

Bhopal. Chernobyl. Their names are indelibly etched in our memories. We watched with a combination of horror and morbid fascination as these man-made disasters unfolded before us on our television screens. But most of us took solace in the knowledge that a man-made disaster of such a magnitude couldn't happen here. But it can! Ask the citizens of Miamisburg, OH.

On the afternoon of July 8, 1986, 15 cars of a southbound Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. freight train derailed while traveling at 45

miles per hour near Miamisburg, OH. Three of the derailed cars were old tank cars containing yellow phosphorus, molten sulfur, and tallow. These tank cars, which had not been updated to current design standards, struck a bridge abutment, were extensively damaged, and began to lose their contents. The accident scene was soon engulfed in a major fire. Approximately 7,000 residents from a section of Miamisburg were initially evacuated as a safety precaution. On the following day, as a wreckage-clearing crew was preparing to remove the smoldering debris, the phosphorus car ruptured, spilling several hundred gallons of molten phosphorus into the river and causing a poisonous cloud to engulf the area. During the next 48 hours a 3 square mile area of Montgomery County, OH, was evacuated, forcing an estimated 30,000 people to leave their homes and businesses and sending 569 people to the hospital. The people of Miamisburg were lucky. Things could have been much worse.

Every day in this country there are at least 500,000 shipments of hazardous materials by truck, train, barge, and aircraft—an incredible 4 billion tons of this dangerous stuff will move this year. And the amount of hazardous materials movements continues to increase. These shipments run the gamut from gasoline, to radioactive materials, to poisonous gases. They're important raw materials and by-products of our industrial economy but they also create the potential for catastrophe every time there is an accident, collision, or derailment. In 1988, there were 6,118 transportation accidents or incidents in which hazardous materials were released, resulting in 15 deaths and over \$20 million in damages.

Hardly a day goes by that we don't hear, see, or are inconvenienced by an accident involving a tanker truck of gasoline or spilled chemicals. Then there are the really big accidents that are occurring with increasing frequency such as the derailment at Miamisburg or a similar accident that happened on July 22 of this year at Freeland, MI, that also forced the evacuation of thousands of people from their homes for several days, or the explosion last November in Kansas City of a truck trailer containing 23 tons of ammonium nitrate that killed 6 firefighters. It is only through a combination of luck and the skill of the emergency responders that a truly major disaster has been avoided. We are forced to wonder whether that truck next to us on the highway or the train across town will become a Bhopal on wheels. Is anybody doing anything to protect us?

The transportation of hazardous materials is governed by an increasingly crazy quilt pattern of Federal, State, and local hazardous materials regulations that baffles the industry being regulated, diverts valuable enforcement assets into nonproductive efforts, and does little to ease the concern of citizens that they might be the next victim of a manmade disaster.

Among the regulations that have been enacted recently by States or local jurisdictions are provisions that: prevent the movement of hazardous materials on the afternoon of a home football game, prevent movements if the temperature outdoors drops below 35 degrees or if it has rained within the last 2 hours, and require a special code instead of standard

units of measure—such as pounds or gallons—on shipping papers. Instead of concentrating on important safety concerns such as the integrity of fittings and valves, required emergency response information, the placement of warning placards, and the safe operation of the vehicle, the hazardous materials transporters must also be able to predict the weather, follow the sports teams, and understand the unique codes and symbols of communities located hundreds of miles from where they live or do business.

Then there is the Federal regulatory scheme which contains such incredibly big holes that you could drive a truck—or a train—through them. As the Federal regulations read today, any licensed trucker, regardless of how bad of a safety record he possesses, can haul hazardous materials including the really deadly commodities such as explosives and poisonous gases. And the Federal regulations governing the safe operation of trains pay scant heed to the commodities being hauled. Regulations governing speed of trains, conditions of track, operating procedures, and crew qualifications are the same whether the train is moving a carload of apples or a carload of cyanide. The goal of preventing all accidents is commendable but logic dictates that we pay special attention to those shipments that, if involved in an accident, could cause a catastrophe.

The courts must also shoulder part of the blame for the evolving crazy quilt of regulation. The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act as it currently reads is so vague that it is an invitation for each and every Federal court to write its own hazardous materials regulations. In a case in my home State of Ohio, a Federal district court ruled that the Federal Railroad Safety Act, which was enacted 4 years before the HMTA, has precedence over the HMTA and banned enforcement of hazardous materials regulations by the State against railroads. If this decision is upheld on appeal and applied nationwide, enforcement of hazardous materials regulations against almost 600 railroad companies with hundreds of yards and sidings and almost 200,000 miles of track, will be limited to 48 Federal Railroad Administration inspectors. And even this pitiful level of enforcement will be hamstrung. In perhaps the most outrageous decision in this area, a Federal district court has ruled that carriers can use the negligence of their employees as a defense to prevent the Federal Government from collecting fines for violation of Federal hazardous materials regulations. In this particular case, a carrier charged with mishandling a vehicle containing sulfuric acid used as a defense that its employees failed to notice the placards on the vehicle even though they had performed work on the vehicle less than 5 feet from a placard. The court ruled that since the employees didn't intend to violate the regulations—they just didn't happen to notice that there was something special about that vehicle—the carrier couldn't be held accountable.

It is clear that we must act now to straighten out this mess. We have avoided a major disaster as much through luck as through anything else. We cannot count on being lucky forever.

Today we are introducing the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act—Uniform Safety Amendments Act of 1989. This legislation will make the first major changes in the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act since it was enacted in 1974. Although the bill is comprehensive, it is based on two simple premises. First, in certain critical areas of hazardous materials transportation there is a need for nationally uniform regulations, in part, so that the hazardous materials transportation industry knows what is expected of them. And second, these regulations must be vigorously enforced. The bill also recognizes the need of emergency responders, who put their lives on the line every time there is an accident, for better information on the materials involved in the accident and the best procedures to use to deal with the emergency.

The HMTA-USA Act will:

Spell out the areas where uniform regulations are necessary to prevent confusion and ensure the safe transportation of hazardous materials. Even in these areas, however, States will be able to enact and enforce the Federal regulations as State law. This demonstrates our belief that the States are an important partner of the Federal Government in the enforcement of hazardous materials regulations.

Allow cities and States to adopt hazardous materials restrictions in areas not specifically governed by Federal regulations, if such restrictions further the purposes of the HMTA and don't conflict with Federal law.

Provide that in areas of regulation normally limited to the Federal Government, States can seek DOT approval to impose regulations to address unique, local problems.

Require DOT to establish standards for States and local jurisdictions to designate hazardous materials highway routes.

Beef up enforcement against violators of hazardous materials regulations by: First, allowing the Secretary of Transportation to go after companies who knew or should have known that their actions, and those of their employees, violated hazardous materials regulations; and second, giving the Secretary greater powers to direct compliance with regulations and to impose civil penalties for violations.

Increase the capability of Federal authorities to stop violators when there is an imminent risk that endangerment to persons, property, or the environment will occur from the transportation of hazardous materials.

Increase the civil and criminal penalties that may be imposed on violators of hazardous materials regulations and, for the first time, establish minimum civil penalties for violations.

Make it a crime to tamper with any package, container, or vehicle used for the transportation of hazardous materials including the markings, labels, or placards on such packages, containers, or vehicles.

Require the Secretary of Transportation to implement a registration program for all persons involved in the transportation of hazardous materials, thus providing information necessary to improve identification, compliance, and enforcement of hazardous materials laws and regulations.

Require the Secretary of Transportation to implement a safety permit program for trucks that carry ultrahazardous materials such as explosives, poisonous gases and radioactive materials, and require that these motor carriers maintain the Department's highest safety rating.

Require that the Secretary of Transportation, for the first time, issue regulations tailored to the safe operation of trains that move ultrahazardous materials.

Require the Secretary of Transportation to establish regulations for the safe and secure transportation of highly radioactive materials by each mode of transportation as well as standards to be used by the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense for the selection of the modes and routes to be used for shipments of these materials.

Provide for 200 new Federal hazardous materials safety inspectors; 100 for the Federal Highway Administration, 60 for the Federal Railroad Administration, and 40 for the Research and Special Programs Administration.

Direct Federal agencies to make recommendations, in association with the States, regarding: First, ways to better identify hazardous materials flow routes; second, the existing capabilities of each state to respond to hazardous materials emergencies; and third, the existing training programs for emergency responders that are available in each state.

Require shippers of hazardous materials to disclose information regarding the materials they are offering for transportation, the hazards presented by an unintentional release, and appropriate responses to unintentional releases.

Direct that documents accompany every hazardous materials shipment that identify the hazardous materials being shipped and the appropriate emergency response to an accident, and require that in the event of an accident, this document be made available immediately to emergency responders.

Require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations mandating the training of transportation workers of the proper procedures to follow in the event of an accident involving hazardous materials.

Direct the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with emergency responders and other interested parties, to study the shortcomings in the present system of identifying hazardous materials in transit, ways to improve this system, and possible alternatives that could replace this system.

Prohibit the use of tank cars like those involved in the Miamisburg accident until they have been brought up to current standards. The bill also requires an independent study of the process used to approve the design, modification, and repair of tank cars to ascertain the proper Federal role in the process.

Prohibit the transportation of food, drugs and other items intended for human consumption in vehicles or containers used for the transportation of hazardous materials or solid waste—including garbage—except in those cases where the vehicles or containers have been decontaminated in accordance with procedures to be established by the Federal Government.

THE GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH ACT OF 1989

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this morning the Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee held a hearing on H.R. 2984, the Global Change Research Act of 1989. This subcommittee has now held several hearings dealing with global climate change and the role the United States must play.

Mr. Speaker, the problem of global climate change cuts across all national borders. The devastating effects which a rise of only a few degrees of temperature could have on our planet, demand that we take steps now to prevent such manmade changes on our global environment.

Scientists tell us that global warming may occur due to the buildup in our atmosphere of what have become known as greenhouse gases—specifically carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons or CFC's, nitrous oxides, ground level ozone, and other trace gases. In order to respond to this threat, it is imperative that the United States pass clean air legislation, phase out the use of CFC's, as called for in the Montreal protocol, and take other actions which will reduce our own emissions of greenhouse gases.

However, unilateral actions taken by the United States cannot solve the problems of global climate change. Almost 80 percent of greenhouse gas emissions come from countries other than the United States, including developing countries. EPA estimates that the share of greenhouse gas emissions could climb as high as 60 percent in about the next 100 years. It is essential that the United States take the lead in encouraging the rest of the world to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2984, the Global Change Research Act of 1989, was introduced by my good friend and chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, BOB ROE. I strongly support this legislation and I am proud to cosponsor it.

H.R. 2984 would establish a National Global Change Research Program aimed at understanding and responding to global change. Under title I, the Committee on Earth Sciences, established by President Reagan in 1986 by Executive order, would be reorganized to better coordinate the activities of the many Federal entities currently conducting research on global climate change [NASA, NOAA, USGS, NSF, EPA, DOE, USDA, DOI, and many others].

Title II of H.R. 2984, which the Human Rights and International Organizations Subcommittee has jurisdiction over, directs the Secretary of State to initiate discussions for protocols on global change research and assessment. Among the sections of this title is one which I am particularly interested in, section 6, which calls for:

The prompt establishment of international projects to create globally accessible formats for data collected by various interna-

tional sources; and combine and interpret data from various sources to produce information readily usable by policymakers attempting to formulate effective strategies for mitigating and adapting to harmful effects of global change.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year during floor consideration of the State Department authorization bill, the House passed an amendment I offered on this same subject in a different context. My amendment called for the Secretary of State to study the feasibility of establishing a framework for disseminating information regarding global climate change which is already available in the United States, but not in other countries around the world. It was my intention to take the Secretary's recommendations and then seek to create this structure within the State Department, preferably through the U.S. Information Agency.

The fact is that our Government has a wealth of material which could help many countries, including those in the developing world, to address global environmental issues, such as reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, without compromising their economic goals. For example, the Department of Energy has numerous publications on methods to reduce energy production through energy conservation or new advances in energy efficiency. By reducing energy consumption at the same level of production, developing countries can decrease their emissions of both carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide, two of the primary greenhouse gases.

Using the U.S. Information Agency as the vehicle, we could collect and disseminate information provided by the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, and any other department and agency which produces accessible information which could help mitigate global environmental changes. In fact, several industry and trade organizations have indicated that they would also have information which would be useful in combating global environmental problems.

Mr. Speaker, by providing the world with information on how to help mitigate global climate changes, we would be making a major contribution to the world's and America's, environmental future. In addition, by taking this leadership role, the United States may be seen in a more positive light by the world community, which would further enhance our national objectives.

A TRIBUTE TO ANDREA WILLIS

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual Andrea Willis, who has been honored as the 1989 Michigan Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Willis is an elementary school teacher at Sven Holden Elementary School in Sterling Heights. She has been an educator for 25 years and has received additional awards for the excellent job that she has done. She received the Invent America award and also the

WDIV-Detroit Television Outstanding Educator Award. She truly exemplifies the dedication, the patience, and the enthusiasm that every teacher needs.

Ms. Willis will be honored for her achievement at the sixth annual Burger King Corp. "In Honor of Excellence" education symposium October 25-29 in Washington, DC. She will be joining the 1989 Teachers of the Year from every State in addition to Puerto Rico. The Council of Chief State School Officers selected the teachers based on their dedication to improving education and on their encouragement of community involvement in the schools. She will be attending a series of workshops and seminars during her stay in Washington.

My dear colleagues please join me in recognizing Andrea Willis, an outstanding educator, who is an example for all teachers to follow.

CORRECT A MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1989

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with Congressman ARTHUR RAVENEL, am introducing legislation to correct a misunderstanding in the interpretation of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989.

A little over a month ago, South Carolina was devastated by the worst storm of this century. By now the rest of America knows that hurricane Hugo ploughed through South Carolina leaving in its wake complete destruction and chaos.

We've got a half million people displaced, a quarter of a million out of work, and damage to physical property exceeding \$4 billion. That's not taking into account the effects on tourism and daily increase in clean up costs. It will take us years to recover.

But, as the people of South Carolina begin the long, painful process of piecing their lives and belongings back together, it has become clear that among the greatest casualties were our farmers.

Congress has made some emergency assistance available for agricultural producers of program and nonprogram crops. The Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 provides disaster assistance payments to farmers who suffered losses in production due to damaging weather including hurricane.

Unfortunately, however, the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service [ASCS] is interpreting their regulations in a manner to make the Disaster Assistance law useless for producers of nonprogram crops.

Contrary to the Agriculture Committee's intent, ASCS is interpreting the 1989 Disaster Assistance Act in a manner that will not help farmers who grow separate spring and fall nonprogram crops.

Farmers in our area have grown spring and fall vegetable crops for years. And while the spring crop is generally larger than the fall, both spring and fall crops are well defined and each is considered an entity of its own.

Yet ASCS is saying that both crops must be counted together effectively eliminating the possibility of these producers reaching the 50-percent threshold of eligibility for disaster payments. For example, many of our tomato growers planted a large spring crop which was extremely successful and followed that with a small fall crop which was destroyed. Yet because their larger fall crop was fine, the combined loss does not exceed 50 percent. Contrast that with the producers of almost any other crop who would qualify for assistance, even those who grow tomatoes in the spring and cucumbers in the fall!

The bottom line is the small farmers in our State are struggling to recover from a natural disaster only to face a bureaucratic one. One of my farmers said it best when he wrote, "We don't need this nonsense."

That's why today I, along with Congressman RAVENEL, am introducing legislation to clarify that crops traditionally planted in two separate seasons are indeed two crops under the Disaster Assistance Act. Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to help South Carolina's farmers get the assistance they deserve.

THE DEATH OF HECTOR GONZALEZ-HERRERO

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have recently learned of the death of Hector Gonzalez-Herrero, a Cuban detainee who hanged himself at the Federal prison at Lumpoc, CA. Mr. Gonzalez was 1 of over 2,000 detainees who remain in indefinite detention in our country—primarily in our Federal prisons.

When I first spoke on this issue on the floor of the House of Representatives on April 27, 1987, I urged the Reagan administration to change its policy of indefinite detention of the Cuban detainees. I am now urging the Bush administration to correct this unjust policy. It is a policy that is foreign to our national history and one that we should not now continue to countenance.

Equally as troubling to me as the indefinite detention of the detainees is their current treatment. One of the specific provisions of the agreement ending the 1987 uprisings was that detainees requiring mental health assistance would receive such medical care. The Federal Government's promise to do this has not been kept.

In the case of Mr. Gonzalez, shortly before his suicide, his legal representative wrote the following to the Department of Justice Review Panel:

Gonzalez reports that he is not receiving any medication at this point other than aspirin. A locked-down prison is not the proper environment for a person who is suffering from a mental illness. Mr. Gonzalez should be removed from prison immediately and transferred to a hospital facility where he can be properly diagnosed and treated.

Mr. Gonzalez was not transferred but was left to commit suicide. This lack of proper treatment is not unique. Combined with a policy of indefinite detention and a policy that

still confines about 50 percent of the detainees in "lock-down"—so that they are rarely permitted out of their cells—it is not surprising that mental problems are exacerbated.

The Warden at Lumpoc, Richard Rison, admitted in an August 27, 1989 article in the Los Angeles Times that the long periods of lock-down "take its toll." About one detainee a month, he said, "loses it mentally." Warden Rison's comments proved prophetic in the case of Mr. Gonzalez, who had spent the prior 2 years locked down in indefinite detention.

For the same newspaper article, the Los Angeles Times interviewed detainee Orlando Hernandez-Bango, who has been held under lock-down conditions for 2 years in three Federal prisons. His forehead and cheeks are covered with small scars and scratch marks, a patchwork of self-inflicted wounds.

"Sometimes I feel like I'm going to blow up * * * I get so nervous I start scratching my face," said Hernandez, who was sent to a Federal prison after serving a 6-month sentence for drug possession. "Always being in your cell * * * with loud noise around you all the time drives you crazy. I've seen friends dragged out of their cells after hanging themselves. Waiting, waiting, waiting all the time * * * It's a terrible feeling."

In the past several weeks, the Bureau of Prisons has begun to move larger numbers of detainees out of lock-down and into general population. I commend that action and hope to see it continue. While there are detainees who are not fit to be released into the general population as a result of past behavior, lock-down should be the exceptions and not the rule.

The continuing Justice Department reviews of Cuban detainees support the view that change is necessary. Of those detainees denied release by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, some 40 percent have been approved by the Department of Justice review panels to be deserving of release from custody.

As we approach the 10-year anniversary of the Mariel boatlift, many of those now being subjected to indefinite detention were only children when they reached our shores. These children were taught in our schools that this country stands for equitable and fair treatment for all who live here. The detainees have never received equitable and fair treatment and are not receiving it now. I continue to call for those in the Mariel boatlift and other excludable aliens to have the same limited rights as other undocumented aliens. Our national policy of indefinite detention should be abolished once and for all.

I stand with the Reverend Augustin Roman, auxiliary bishop of Miami, and Reverend Enrique San Pedro, auxiliary bishop in Galveston/Houston, who have stated that "it is a basic human right that after a man or woman has paid his or her debt to society, his or her freedom should be restored. We cannot accept that those persons who committed crimes in this country remain indefinitely imprisoned after serving their sentences."

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR.
ELLEN S. BAKER ON A JOB
WELL DONE

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to commend one of Queens' finest citizens, Dr. Ellen S. Baker. Ellen is the daughter of my good friends, Dr. Melvin Schulman and his wife, Claire Schulman, who serves as Queens Borough president. They are deeply proud of Ellen, who recently made history as a member of the crew of the space shuttle *Atlantis*, which earlier this week completed a 1.7-million-mile space mission.

Mr. Speaker, Ellen has always reached for the stars. She graduated from Bayside High School in New York City in 1970. Four years later she was awarded a bachelors of arts degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo. In 1978, Ellen earned her M.D. from Cornell. After 3 years of training as a resident, Ellen joined NASA as a medical officer at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Space Center. There she graduated with honors from the Air Force Aerospace Medicine primary course and served as a physician, in the Flight Medicine Clinic.

In 1984, Ellen was selected by NASA as an astronaut. In little more than a year, she qualified as an astronaut to be assigned as a mission specialist for future space shuttle crews. Now she has completed her first space flight and served as an integral part of the crew that successfully launched the Galileo spacecraft which will reach Jupiter during the next decade.

Mr. Speaker, these are indeed impressive accomplishments of which anyone would be proud. However, Ellen has not allowed success to affect her. She has her feet planted firmly on the ground. In addition to her career, Ellen is married to Kenneth Baker. They have a 1-year-old daughter named Karen Sarah.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Ellen Baker, astronaut, physician and mother, on her important achievements. All of us expect many more important achievements from her in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES G. DHARTE, JR.

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a celebrated individual, Mr. Charles G. Dharte, Jr. of Clinton Township, MI. Mr. Dharte is being recognized as a Distinguished Citizen by the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Dharte is currently president of First Macomb Bank headquartered in the city of Mount Clemens, MI with 13 offices throughout northeast Macomb County. He began his distinguished banking career with a major Detroit

bank in 1958. He has been with First Macomb Bank since 1964. In 1978, after serving in various management and administrative capacities, Mr. Dharte became the bank's president.

Just as important as Mr. Dharte's distinguished professional career is his commitment to our community. He has invested a tremendous amount of time and energy toward the youth of Macomb County. He currently serves as director and treasurer of the Boys and Girls Club of Metro Detroit. He is also campaign chairman for the Clinton Valley Boy Scouts Macomb District sustaining membership drive.

His additional community involvement has earned him such accolades as Business Citizen of the Year by the Mount Clemens Business Association and Benefactor of the Year by the Macomb Arts Council. It then comes as no surprise that such an eminent individual has been chosen as a Distinguished Citizen by the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America.

I commend Mr. Dharte on his exceptional community involvement. He will long be remembered as a true friend of Mount Clemens.

PUERTO RICO STATUS REFERENDUM ACT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the 101st Congress has an opportunity to resolve the major issue affecting the lives of the 3½ million United States citizens of Puerto Rico: The future relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico.

On January 2 of this year, Gov. Hernandez-Colon of Puerto Rico courageously declared:

It is necessary to meet face-to-face the continuous debate over our relationship with the United States of America. This is a debate which the Puerto Ricans wish to settle . . . I believe that the time has come for the people to again express their choice between the three status alternatives and I believe that it is equally essential for the Government of the United States of America to express its position.

One month later President Bush expressed his position in his first address to a joint session of the Congress by stating:

I have long believed that the people of Puerto Rico should have the right to determine their own political future. Personally, I strongly favor statehood. But I ask the Congress to take the necessary steps to let the people decide in a referendum.

The Senate was first to respond with the leadership of Senators JOHNSTON and MCCLURE by introducing three variations of a bill providing for a referendum in Puerto Rico in the future relationship with the United States. The bill preferred by the three political parties representing the three status options of independence, statehood, or enhanced commonwealth, clearly defined the precise terms of the various options and would be effective upon approval by a majority of the people of Puerto Rico.

That bill, S. 712, was subsequently reprinted as a star print with the provisions of each

status option defined by the respective political party. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee conducted an extensive series of hearings both in Puerto Rico and in Washington to learn the views of the people of Puerto Rico, the administration, and numerous experts.

The Senate committee deliberated long and hard over the many difficult provisions that are involved in such an ambitious and expansive legislation. Each of the status proposals were modified considerably, but in a reasonable and even-handed manner within constitutional, political, and budgetary constraints.

The Senate Energy Committee's reported bill is remarkably well-balanced and reflects the enormous amount of effort personally expended by Senators JOHNSTON and MCCLURE. Although changes in the Senate bill will be made by the House, and there are some that I feel are warranted, it presents fair, realistic, and viable alternatives to the people of Puerto Rico. It is most crucial to keep the three alternatives on a level playing field, in order for the referendum to be perceived as equitable to the people of Puerto Rico and the international community as well.

Today I am introducing legislation providing for a referendum on the future relationship of the people of Puerto Rico and the United States. The bill contains the legislation as reported by the full Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources without the test of the tax and trade provisions for each status alternative. The Senate Finance Committee has yet to address these matters and they will also be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee.

I have discussed the introduction of this bill with the presidents of the three political parties in Puerto Rico. Senator Berrios of the Independence Party and former Governor Romero of the Statehood Party both have urged that the Senate committee-reported bill be introduced. The president of the Commonwealth Party, Gov. Hernandez-Colon said he was not happy with the Senate committee's reported bill but he wanted to see progress on the legislation in the House. The Governor's initial proposal is contained in S. 712 star print of April 5.

It is the loyal United States citizens of Puerto Rico who have been and are patiently waiting for the Congress to fulfill the constitutional responsibility to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of the United States. I urge my colleagues to diligently consider the legislation before the Congress and provide the people of Puerto Rico with the opportunity to choose a clearly defined future relationship with the United States.

JOHN VANDER PLOEG

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a special constituent of mine, Mr. John Vander Ploeg, Jr. Mr. Vander Ploeg has been

selected to receive the prestigious E. Earl Wright Community Achievement Award.

The annual award, associated with the W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research and given in memory of one of the institute's most distinguished directors, is presented to individuals who have demonstrated success in promoting community achievement and leadership. Mr. Vander Ploeg is the award's sixth recipient.

In being chosen as this year's honoree, John Vander Ploeg is being recognized for advancing the economic development of the Greater Kalamazoo community and of southwestern Michigan. His efforts have resulted in the creation and retention of literally hundreds of jobs, the strengthening of the local and regional economies, and the enhancement of the area's quality of life.

John Vander Ploeg played a key role in the Kalamazoo County's CEO Council, an economic development institution that he currently chairs. He has also served as a member of numerous boards, commissions and civic organizations, including: a member of the Task Force on Economic Development for the city of Kalamazoo; a leader of the Small Business Association of Michigan; cochair of the Economic Alliance for Michigan; and, coleader of Michigan's Delegation to the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business. Additionally, John Vander Ploeg is a businessman who just celebrated 25 years of extraordinary success as founder and head of his own firm.

Mr. Speaker, the respect and appreciation of his colleagues and associates hold for John Vander Ploeg was demonstrated in 1982 when he was selected as the Michigan Small Business Person of the Year, and in 1984 when he was named executive of the year by the Kalamazoo Chapter of Professional Secretaries International. His selection as the 1989 E. Earl Wright Community Achievement Awardee is testimony to the fact that in his commitment to his community John Vander Ploeg continues to go beyond the call of duty. I am certain that my colleagues will want to join with me in recognizing a person whose selfless deeds remind us all that "one person can, indeed, make a difference." For everything that he has contributed, we are all in his debt.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET TRUST FUND REFORM ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon be considering changes to Gramm-Rudman during the debate on raising the debt ceiling. I am no fan of Gramm-Rudman. I believe deficit reduction is a matter of will, not process, and I would vote to repeal Gramm-Rudman. Since this is not a viable alternative, I have drafted the Budget Trust Fund Reform Act to inject some honesty and discipline into the Gramm-Rudman process.

First, my legislation would exclude the surpluses of the Social Security, hospitalization insurance [HI], highway, and airways trust

funds from the calculation of maximum deficits. We should not be relying, as part of our deficit reduction strategy, on funds which are designated to meet long-term obligations.

Second, this bill would establish new annual deficit targets based on these corrected deficit calculations. It requires an estimated \$23 billion in deficit reduction in each of the next 5 years to bring our fiscal year 1994 Federal funds deficit down to 1 percent of gross national product—\$72 billion as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. When the deficit reaches \$72 billion the sequestration provisions of Gramm-Rudman would sunset. I believe this is a manageable deficit level. Our deficit is now close to 3.5 percent of GNP.

Perhaps most important, this bill provides that any excess deficit incurred because of legislation passed after the OMB snapshot or inaccurate economic assumptions will trigger an equal reduction in the following year's target. This will greatly reduce both the ability and the incentive for Congress and the administration to pass spending into other fiscal years in order to meet current Gramm-Rudman targets.

If this Congress insists on being driven by an automatic deficit reduction law, then we should employ an honest system that tolerates no post-sequestration spending, shifting of pay dates or other budget fun and games. We should also take necessary measures to permit the buildup of Social Security Trust Funds, as contemplated by the 1982 Social Security Act amendments, to take place. My bill will help to achieve both these worthwhile ends.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GREG SEEFELDT

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to one of Rock County's great citizens, Mr. Greg Seefeldt. Greg has been the Rock County clerk for the past 14 years. Earlier this month, Greg gave up his position to become the administrative coordinator for Dunn County. Greg and his family will truly be missed by all of those who know him in Rock County, WI.

Greg began his career in public service in 1974. He has been continuously reelected and he has amassed one of the largest winning percentages ever in the county as an elected Democratic official. Under his helm, the office of county clerk has been computerized, so that it can serve the county like a well-oiled machine.

Each member of the Seefeldt family, Greg, Jan, Gennessee, Aimie, Becky, and Amanda, are actively involved in Democratic politics. The Seefeldts unselfishly contribute many hours of campaigning for local, State and national candidates.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Greg on his new position. His numerous accomplishments, dedication to the community, and his unique and outgoing personality and style will be remembered by each and every

one of us in Rock County. Greg and his family will be deeply missed by all of the folks in Rock County. The Seefeldts are a very special family and Dunn County will be very fortunate to have them.

AMERICA—IN CONTRAST

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the following is a poem written by Alice Presley of College Park, GA, concerning pollution in our environment. I urge my colleagues to read this vivid poem, and realize the urgent need to clean up the land and air of our Nation.

AMERICA-IN CONTRAST

America—so beautiful
Mountains, plains and trees,
With rain, sun, snow and breeze.
A land rich and free.

America—so lovely
Flowers, herbs, vegetables and fruit,
City and country—whatever suits.
A land of plenty and free.

America—not free
Resources—so many and used.
Littered with trash and abused.
A land given and taken.

America—rich-poor
With people—sharing and kind
And others—rude, ungrateful and blind.
A land possessing and poor.

America—in contrast
With good times and bad,
Scenic beauty and scenes so sad.
A land—free to be.

Alice Parish Presley.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO LENNARD R. KENNETT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen and member of our community, Lennard R. Kennett. Mr. Kennett is completing his 25th year as head professional at the Los Verdes Golf Course. I would like to honor him at this time and express my sincere appreciation for his many years of tireless service to the golfing community. His devotion to his work and his commitment to help others serves as an inspiration to us all.

Lennard Kennett has been part of the southern California community for many years. After his birth in Denver, CO, Lennard moved to Arcadia where he would spend much of his childhood. He attended Monrovia High School and his aptitude for leadership got him elected student body president.

Lennard first became enamored with golf as a youngster when he obtained a job as a caddy at the Santa Anita Golf Course. The job paid him 75 cents per bag; an even dollar from the big tipplers!

Prior to entering college, World War II erupted and Lennard immediately joined the U.S. Marine Corps. He served honorably until he was discharged at the end of the war.

Following the war, Lennard fulfilled his academic ambition and enrolled in the University of Southern California. It wasn't long until he displayed his golfing proficiency. He was the southern California intercollegiate champion and was awarded the number one position on the USC team.

When Lennard completed his studies at USC, he held the post of assistant golf pro at Santa Anita. During this time, he honed his skills and won the San Diego Match Play Championship as well as competing in the San Diego Open. In 1957 he was the leader after the first round.

Having never lost his sense of duty, Lennard rejoined the Marine Corps during the Korean war and again served with distinction. In fact, after the close of that war, Lennard served as head professional at the Marine Memorial Golf Course at Camp Pendleton, San Diego.

In 1957 Lennard became the head golf professional at one of California's oldest and most traditional clubs, the San Gabriel Country Club. While he was working at San Gabriel, he competed in several big tournaments such as the Bing Crosby Tournament and three PGA championships.

In 1964, he moved his wife, Marie, and his children, Teresa and Beverly, back to the southern California area. Lennard was selected from over 100 applicants to be the head professional at the Los Verdes Golf Course. While at Los Verdes he has consistently promoted the public enjoyment of golf and advanced international understanding by coordinating the People to People Golf Tours to many countries through the auspices of the State Department. Lennard is now serving as chairman of the United States People to People Golf Council.

Lennard has also branched off into his own private business, naturally involving golf. He currently owns the Shamrock Golf Club Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our sincere appreciation to Mr. Lennard Kennett for his devoted service to his country, his community, and his family. We truly wish Lennard, his wife, Marie, and their daughters, Teresa and Beverly, all the best in the years to come.

HONORING LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL FOUNDER

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a Pennsylvanian whose vision has benefited some 2.5 million youngsters around the world. The man is Carl Stotz of Williamsport, PA, and the vision was Little League Baseball.

It all started one August day in 1939 when Carl Stotz decided his two sons needed more competition in batting and catching than he

could provide them. So he mustered 30 neighborhood youngsters and formed a three-team league. By the next spring he had found a sponsor, Lycoming Dairy, and his pint-sized players had real uniforms and the field had real bases.

In the half century since that humble beginning, Little League has been an integral part of boyhood and more recently, girlhood. And Carl Stotz, who still lives in Williamsport, has proudly watched it his vision become reality. The birthplace of Little League is now home to the 45-acre international headquarters of the league.

That headquarters oversees the 140,000 teams in 6,000 leagues across the United States and throughout 33 foreign countries. It is the largest sports organization in the world.

But the numbers themselves cannot begin to reflect the solid place in our culture held by Little League. All Americans rightfully regard it as a tradition of integrity, friendly competition, discipline, fair play, good sportsmanship and responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania is indeed proud to call Carl Stotz, founder of Little League Baseball, a native son.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 30, a groundbreaking ceremony for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will take place nearby at Judiciary Square. This memorial will honor Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty as well as all officers who continue to serve. The ceremony and memorial will stand as a strong message to law enforcement officers around the country that the American people support them, and that their great efforts in fighting this Nation's war on crime are much appreciated.

As a strong proponent of the memorial, I supported the original legislation in 1984 allowing it to be built on Federal land at Judiciary Square. The legislation, however, did not provide Federal funding for its construction, and I commend those individuals and organizations who helped raise over \$4 million to see this important project realized.

Crime in our Nation has become a problem of increasing proportions. Every 20 seconds a violent crime is committed in America. Our Nation's law enforcement officers must remain committed and encouraged to remain on the front lines of the war on crime so that we can succeed in reducing this alarming statistic.

In the last 10 years, over 1,500 officers have been killed in the line of duty, 39 in my home State of Michigan. The dedication of these officers who risked their lives, and those who continue to fight the dangerous and often thankless war on crime, deserves widespread recognition. Hopefully, this memorial will remind citizens across the country of the great contributions of our Nation's law enforcement officers.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL R. DeSTEFANO

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Michael R. DeStefano for his 50 years of dedicated service to the Mineola Fire Department.

The volunteer fire department, Mr. Speaker, is one of the great institutions in America today. Thousands of our citizens across the country freely give of their time, their efforts, and sometimes their lives, in order to protect our communities.

For the past 50 years, Michael R. DeStefano has proudly upheld this tradition. On thousands of occasions in his career, Mr. DeStefano answered the call in his community regardless of the time of day or the possible danger to himself. He has served his community with pride and distinction.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in the many volunteer fire departments throughout the Third Congressional District on Long Island. Those like Mr. DeStefano who serve these departments prove that the values of community spirit and volunteerism are alive and well in America today.

On December 2, the Mineola Fire Department and the entire Mineola community will honor Michael R. DeStefano with a dinner at the Wheatley Hills Tavern in Westbury. I join them in their salute and wish Mr. DeStefano well in his future endeavors.

SALUTE TO THE LEHIGH VALLEY'S EMERGENCY SER- VICES VOLUNTEERS

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Emergency Services Volunteers of the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania. These hundreds of men and women, who serve as firemen, ambulance crews, and fire-police, give countless hours of their time and expertise to help the injured, rescue lives and property, and provide for the general safety of the people of the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton area.

These individuals are on call 24 hours a day, in all kinds of weather. They leave the comfort and safety of their families to donate their time for the good of their communities. They freely give their time and energy, as do their families, because they stand by and support their volunteers. Their families understand when dinners are disturbed, a gathering is disrupted, or the serenity of an early morning sleep is invaded.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the effort to recognize Pennsylvania's emergency services volunteers started in my district, in South Whitehall Township. Steve Okun, president of the South Whitehall Township Board

of Commissioners, took up this cause as a personal crusade. As a result of his efforts, the Pennsylvania State Senate and the Governor have proclaimed October 1989, "Volunteer Emergency Services Month."

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in saluting the Lehigh Valley's Emergency Services Volunteers for the time, effort and contribution they give to the community.

COSPONSORS OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 380

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, due to an oversight I would like to establish for the RECORD that the following Members were cosponsors of House Joint Resolution 380, which designated October 18, 1989, as Patient Account Management Day.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Fazio, Mr. McEwen, Mr. Dymally, Mr. Kolter, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Horton, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Evans, Mr. Parris, Mr. Lowery of California, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Walgren, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Brown of Colorado.

Mr. Rose, Mr. Thomas A. Lukens, Mr. Fish, Mr. Bonior, Mr. Green, Mr. Mrazek, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Markey, Mr. Torricelli, Mr. Traficant, Mr. Wise, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Jones of Georgia, Mr. Kanjorski, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Hochbrueckner.

Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Guarini, Mr. Mineta, Mr. Kasich, Mr. Volkmer, Mr. Smith of New Hampshire, Mr. Vento, Mr. Annunzio, Mr. Savage, Mr. Foglietta, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hayes of Illinois, Mr. Towns.

Mr. Rahall, Ms. Oakar, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Rohrabacker, Ms. Long, Mr. Wheat, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Darden, Mr. Gallegly, Mr. Jontz, Mr. Fleghman, Mr. Stallings, Mr. Staggers, Mr. Mfume, Mr. Visclosky, Ms. Slaughter of New York, Mr. Ortiz, Mr. Bartlett.

Mr. Applegate, Mr. Rowland of Georgia, Mr. Crane, Mr. Clinger, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Oxley, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Gingrich, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Delums, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Shays, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Condit, Mr. Kildee.

Mr. Bustamante, Mr. Owens of New York, Mr. Flake, Mr. Young of Florida, Mr. Engel, Mr. Jones of North Carolina, Mr. Fascell, Mr. Tallon, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Gonzales, Mr. Flippo, Mr. Boehlert, Mr. Burton of Indiana, Mr. Poshard, Mr. Torres, Mr. Crockett, Mr. Boggs, Mr. Miller of Washington.

Mr. Miller of California, Mr. Downey, Mr. Beilenson, Mr. Lewis of California, Mr. Moakley, Mr. Espy, Mr. Manton, Mr. Bosco, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Smith of Florida, Mr. Dreier of California, Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Bevil, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Sabo.

Mr. Davis, Mr. Mavroules, Mr. McDade, Mr. Weber, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Tauzin, Mr. Payne, Mr. Mazzoli, Mr. Gray, Mr. Borski, Mr. Thomas of California, Mr. Dannemeyer, Mr. Martin of New York, Mr. Porter, Mr. DeWine, Mr. Lewis of California, Mr. Stark, Mr. Traxler.

Mrs. Morella, Mr. Wolpe, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Dornan of California, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Studds, Mr. Ford of Tennessee, Mr. Espy, Mr. Moody, Mr. Hall of Ohio, Mr. Siskorski,

Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Ray, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Nagle, Mr. McNulty, Mrs. Saki, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Bliley, Mr. Upton, Mr. Price, Mr. Payne of Virginia, Mr. Donald E. Luken of Ohio, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Johnston of Florida, Mr. Carr, Mr. Edwards of California, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Manton.

Mr. Sarpalius, Mr. Skaggs, Mr. Henry, Mr. Neal of Massachusetts, Mr. Faleomavaega, Mr. Kaptur, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Gillmor, Mr. Sangmeister, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Hoagland, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Clark, Mr. Clement, Mr. McMillen of Maryland, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Nelson of Florida.

Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Coble, Mr. Lehman of California, Mr. Russo, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Fields, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Morrison of Washington, Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Sisisky, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Mollohan.

LOMA PRIETA—FIRST PRIORITY

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain my absence from the four recorded votes on October 18 and 19. Immediately after learning of the Loma Prieta earthquake, I flew out to my district in California to be with those who were hardest hit, and I stayed with them until this Monday. The epicenter of the earthquake, Loma Prieta, is in my district. Though I take my obligation to vote extremely seriously, on an occasion such as this, I hope it will be understood that my place was with my constituents.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND HONORS BERNARD AND MARTA FRIEDMAN

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1989, the Jewish National Fund [JNF] will present Bernard and Marta Friedman of Hollywood, FL, with the 1989 Tree of Life Award, that organization's highest honor. It is with considerable pride that I call to your attention the achievements of Bernie and Marta, my constituents and personal friends, who are receiving this honor for their dedication to this community's spiritual and physical well-being.

Since 1901, the Jewish National Fund has aided the people of Israel in turning barren desert areas into productive fertile farmland and forests. The JNF's award to Bernie and Marta is a symbol of their appreciation for the Friedmans' constant hard work toward these goals.

While holding down full-time jobs and raising a family, Bernie and Marta still make the time to be active and effective members of

their community. They are in the forefront of local civic, political, and religious issues.

Marta Friedman is on the board of the Holocaust Documentation and Education Center at Florida International University. She also has been a teacher for the Dade and Broward Counties' CAJE for 15 years.

Bernie Friedman has been president of the College Democrats of America and was a speaker at the 1980 Democratic Nominating Convention. In 1982, after my election to the House of Representatives, I appointed Bernie as my administrative assistant. He was one of the youngest people ever to hold such a position on Capitol Hill. Not only was he adept at handling the many responsibilities of an administrative assistant, but during his tenure in my office, he also obtained a law degree. As a member of the U.S. Jewish Appeal's National Young Leadership Cabinet and the board of the Posnack Jewish Community Center, he has remained active in addressing issues of local concern both abroad and in his hometown of Hollywood, FL.

Bernie and Marta recently added to their list of achievements with the birth of their beautiful daughter, Elana.

The Friedmans can be proud of the role they play in guiding and encouraging the growth of one of America's largest Jewish populations. I heartily congratulate them on receiving the Tree of Life Award.

NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of my colleague, Congressman CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, in bringing before the House House Joint Resolution 278, to designate the week of November 20, 1989, as "National Adoption Week." Clearly, this matter is of critical importance to us as we wrestle with issues relating to the care of our Nation's children.

As a natural part of growing up, many of us have asked ourselves at one point or another, "Am I adopted?" For most of us, the answer is "no." However, for at least 36,000 children awaiting adoption in the public foster care system, the answer is "No—not yet, not today, not tomorrow, and, quite possibly, never."

While I wholeheartedly support the concept and practice of adoption, I do not believe we can advocate adoption as a resolution for the problems of unwanted pregnancies. In addition to decrying the number of teenagers aborting pregnancies, some also would discourage women who choose to carry children to term from keeping them.

To those who promote the advantages to be gained by children adopted into families that are better off financially, I would say that we have an equally important obligation to provide support to the mothers who choose to keep their children.

Adoption is, and should remain, primarily "an optimum service for children," as the Child Welfare League has declared, rather

than a service for infertile couples and others who want to adopt. Let us not forget our focus in discussions about adoption—that is, the welfare of the children in question—not the agency, not the policymakers, not the waiting families.

For an additional 276,000 children receiving foster care, adoption is tragically not even an option. These children have been removed from their parents' care, but the parents have not relinquished legal authority, as required for adoption. Our overworked, flawed system often leaves these children neglected for years, while they grow up in foster care unnecessarily.

I suggest that while we continue to urge women with unwanted pregnancies to consider adoption, we strive to improve the broader context in which decisions about a child's future are made. We have a responsibility to consider the quality of the foster care system into which these children will enter, as well as the conditions under which teenage girls and others are forced to raise the children they choose to keep.

FHA AND HOME OWNERSHIP

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, while I support raising the Federal Housing Administration [FHA] guarantee for a single-family home in concept, I must oppose the provision in this conference report on H.R. 2916 that raises the present guarantee to \$124,875 for jurisdictional reasons.

By changing the FHA limits in conference, the Appropriations Subcommittee has disregarded parliamentary procedure and have prevented the House Banking Committee from rightfully taking action on this issue. This is simply unacceptable.

Nationally, homeownership has dropped from 66 to 62 percent in the last 20 years. The median home sale prices far exceed \$101,250 in many regions. In Anne Arundel County—the largest portion of my District—the median cost is \$125,000.

All across this great Nation, hardworking families are juggling to make ends meet. As the cost of housing soars, it becomes increasingly difficult for them to buy a home. Where many could probably afford a monthly mortgage payment, the high cost of rent keeps them from saving enough money to become homeowners.

Certainly, FHA mortgage insurance provides real help in other ways. It substantially lowers the up-front cash requirements for the purchase of a home. For a number of first time buyers, especially when times are economically tough, FHA is often the only insurance available. Similarly, State housing agencies rely heavily, if not entirely, on FHA to meet the housing needs of lower income families.

While I do not believe that FHA should be left to operate unbridled in the marketplace, I do believe it has used reasonable mortgage limits to target its loans. Contrary to the implications made by its opponents, FHA's mort-

gage limits are lower today than they were 20 years ago on a relative basis as compared to national existing housing average sales prices. Equally important is the fact that FHA provides mortgage insurance in all market areas with the same underwriting criteria at the same cost. Many private insurers alter their client base and their requirements as they experience losses on new mortgage instruments, creative underwriting, or in response to downturns in the economics.

Many opponents of raising the guarantee state that the FHA should serve only low-income families. It is clear they are unconcerned with the ingredients that comprise FHA's formula for success. The FHA section 203(b) is an insurance program that operates at no expense to the taxpayer. It is essential that FHA has a broad base of borrowers over which to spread its insurance risk. By its very nature, FHA insurance benefits some borrowers at the expense of others. One group of borrowers actually pay the cost, as if cross-subsidizing, the homeownership opportunities of higher risk, marginal and often lower income borrowers. For that reason, there are no references to the income of section 203(b) borrowers throughout that section of the National Housing Act.

Homeownership, which is one of the contributing factors towards upward mobility, is no longer a viable option for some households. Affordable housing stock and homeownership opportunities—for low- and moderate-income families—continue to shrink. Increasing the FHA maximum mortgage ceiling would serve the lower half of the housing market as well as the market of more modest homes. When the combined income of a husband and wife no longer amounts to a piece of the American dream, it is time to put the dream of homeownership back within their reach.

SAVIMBI'S ELUSIVE VICTORY IN ANGOLA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in view of recent developments in Angola and the vicious smear campaign being waged against Jonas Savimbi and UNITA, I commend to my colleagues this excellent article by Michael Johns of the Heritage Foundation, recently published in "Human Events."

SAVIMBI'S ELUSIVE VICTORY IN ANGOLA

"In resistance terms, we have won the war. Their aim was to destroy UNITA. They did not succeed," Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi declared last week in Washington.

Fourteen years after Angola's Marxist government took power with the assistance of Cuban troops and Soviet aid, Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has, indeed, overcome remarkable military odds. Despite promises of departure, some 40,000 Cuban troops remain in Angola to fight Savimbi.

And despite Gorbachev's rhetoric, the Soviets remain deeply committed to a military victory. Over the past 12 months, an estimated \$1.5 billion in Soviet military assist-

ance has arrived in Angola with the sole intention of driving the Angolan freedom fighters into the ground.

But Jonas Savimbi is still standing. His forces operate in every Angolan province, and over one-third of the country is firmly in their control. All this from a movement whose every survival remains nothing short of miraculous.

In resistance terms, Savimbi is clearly correct. UNITA has won the war. In political terms, however, the struggle for Angolan freedom remains ever elusive. The Angolan regime shows little sign of agreeing to the free and fair elections it promised in 1975, leaving Savimbi with little alternative but to continue his battle for freedom.

Diplomatically, events have been transpiring quickly in Angola. Last December, the United States mediated a series of multinational negotiations that resulted in an agreement signed by Angola, Cuba, and South Africa. Under the agreement, Cuban troops are to depart Angola by July 1991 and Namibia, occupied for over 70 years by South Africa, is to achieve independence.

But like most international agreements, the rub of the Angola/Namibia agreement is in the details, not the stated objectives. In this regard, the Angola/Namibia agreements leaves much to be desired for American interests and the Angolan freedom fighters.

Savimbi told conservative leader Howard Phillips and me last March during a visit to Savimbi's headquarters in the Angolan bush, "there are a lot of loopholes in that agreement. The agreement is not good at all."

As a result of the Angola/Namibia agreement, South African assistance to UNITA, estimated to have been in the neighborhood of \$80 million annually, has been terminated.

Furthermore, while the agreement provides for elections next month in Namibia, there is no provision for free and for elections in Angola. Consequently, the Angolan government is scoffing at Savimbi's demands for these elections. And with the Angolan regime generating significant foreign revenues from American oil companies operating in Angola and military support flowing liberally from Moscow and Havana, there remains little economic or military incentive for Luanda to hold such elections.

The final concern with the Angola/Namibia agreement is that it by no means guarantees the departure of Cuban troops. During the negotiations leading up to last December's agreement, Fidel Castro and Angola's dictator, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, demanded the right to renegotiate the departure of Cuban troops up until July 1991.

Should Castro or dos Santos decide to keep Cuban troops in Angola, they will be able to cancel their end of the deal. In all likelihood, this would be done after the Angola/Namibia agreement gives the Soviet-backed South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) its opportunity to take control in next month's Namibian elections.

Consequently, one possible outcome of the Angola/Namibia agreement is the consolidation of the Angolan dictatorship and the rise of a new Marxist-Leninist state in neighboring Namibia.

Because the Angola/Namibia agreement made no provision for a settlement to the internal conflict in Angola, the Angolan freedom fighters, who were excluded from the American-mediated talks leading to the agreement, have pushed assertively for

direct talks with the Angolan government to discuss their differences.

Last June, in the presence of 18 African heads of state, including the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Mali's Moussa Traore, Savimbi and dos Santos met in Gbadolite, Zaire. The two leaders agreed to set up a commission to monitor details of a cease-fire and to begin talks toward national reconciliation. But 60 days later, in an apparent reversal of its position at Gbadolite, the Angolan regime launched a military offensive against UNITA.

When a subsequent summit was called in Harare, Zimbabwe, on August 23, UNITA found the Angolan regime backpedaling on provisions it had accepted earlier at Gbadolite. As prerequisites to peace, the Angolan regime demanded Savimbi's exile from Angola, the dissolution of UNITA's army, and UNITA's acceptance of a one-party state. Appropriately, these terms were rejected by UNITA, and there has been little progress toward reconciliation since.

In the meantime, the freedom fighters are reportedly facing difficulties with their supply line from Zaire.

Last week, the Washington Post reported that Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko, had terminated U.S. arms shipments to the Angolan resistance through Zaire, though the reason for Mobutu's change of policy is not readily apparent.

In Washington, the picture is no prettier. The Angolan government had launched a propaganda campaign intended to discredit the Angolan freedom fighters among its Washington supporters.

Last week, the Angolan government purchased advertising space in the Washington Post and the New York Times in which it quoted from an August National Review article that described Savimbi's intentions as

fighting to extend "his autocratic grip on the people within his domain." Despite Savimbi's consistent support for democratic values, the author described UNITA as "a highly centralized, Leninist organization."

The radical organization TransAfrica, which has received donations from the governments of Cuba and Angola, is also weighing in against the freedom fighters. Last week TransAfrica director Randall Robinson held two press conferences in one week to denounce UNITA, and in an apparent effort to overturn any diplomatic gains made by Savimbi's Washington visit, his organization invited Angolan dictator dos Santos to visit Washington to press his case for a termination of UNITA aid.

Meanwhile, continued Soviet involvement in Angola seems almost the least important point of discussion. "The Russians, they are not giving up their clients," Savimbi warned last week. "Najibullah is still in Kabul. They are still supporting the MPLA [in Angola]." In other words, declarations that we have reached "the end of history" with "an unabashed victory of economic and political liberalism" appear quite incredible from the Angolan battle lines. Here, as elsewhere, the Cold War rages. And the enemy is playing to win.

THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 26, 1989

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, on October 30, 1989, ground will be broken for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. This memorial will honor all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers; those who have died in the line of duty as well as those who risk their lives every day to uphold the laws of our country.

We have monuments all over Washington dedicated to those who have given their lives in our country's wars. In my judgment, law enforcement officers fight a war every day. They protect decent people from criminals who break the laws of this country. People need a visible reminder of these courageous individuals.

Law enforcement officials face a great deal of stress. They know that their every action is under public scrutiny and any human error will be judged by the entire populace. They serve as role models to others and the strict code of honor which they abide by is far more rigid than most other occupations in our society.

I am pleased that we are honoring the fine men and women who are law enforcement officials. Their dedicated service to the communities around the country indicates the depth of their commitment to law and order. I believe we need to show them that we appreciate the extraordinary job they are doing.